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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol XXXVIII, No. 5 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1956 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Random Notes

Last week, Medicine Hat was host to the 21st Annual Dramatic Festival, in which seven Alberta amateur dramatic societies competed for the honor of representing this province in the finals at the Dominion Festival, to be staged, later, at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

In the unavoidable absence of Lt. Governor J. J. Bowlen, his daughter, Mrs. Mary Mooney, of Edmonton, officially opened the proceedings, which were held in the auditorium of the new Medicine Hat High School. Among other visitors attending was the Alberta Minister of Economic Affairs, Hon. A Russell Patrick who, in the course of some remarks, said he was a little disappointed when arriving at what is considered the banana belt of the province to discover that there was not much difference to the climate of Edmonton. And, at least, he only expressed what everybody felt. The weather man had forecast a high of 35 above on each of the four days of the Festival, but it has been said that 31 of those degrees must have been mislaid on their way, since the temperature never rose higher than four degrees above zero. True, it was sunny and with little or no wind, yet to walk down the shady canyons of business blocks was to feel as though an ice block lay suspended above.

However, citizens of the gas city rallied around and loyally supported their Festival committee and at the opening performance 1,000 people were present, with another 200 outside failing to gain admittance.

The Medicine Hat dramatic group had the honor of presenting the first play on Monday evening; an adaptation of John Steinbeck's story, "Mice and Men." A first-rate ranch story as told by the author, it was probably chosen because of the ranching life which goes on locally and, as well, the opportunity offered for the portrayal of excitement and tragedy mingled with pathos—the shooting of the favorite old dog, "he stinks: he's better dead"—and at the play's end, the shooting of a rather pathetic character by his best and only friend to avoid a worse fate—he had accidentally broken the neck of a woman.

With six other plays to be seen by the adjudicator, Miss Pamela Stirling, the winner has yet to be named. The local society put on a good show, but face stiff competition from the skillful "Workshop 14" group from Calgary, which is presenting "The River Line" by Charles Morgan. Whether or not they are chosen to represent Alberta, at least they gave much pleasure to many people.

Alberta Safety Council

Each and every year, deadly carbon monoxide or poison gas takes its toll in Alberta. Several deaths have been due to this cause since the opening of the new year only a few weeks ago. The victims were all car drivers or passengers.

Official figures are not yet available on the number of fatalities due to this "Creeping Killer" in 1955. In 1954 the unmber was six, of which five occurred in cars and one in a truck, according to officials of the Alberta vital statistics branch.

A price of six deaths or less is too much to pay, when safety precautions would almost wipe out this toll.

The Alberta Safety Council has just issued another warning that carbon monoxide is one of the deadliest killers of the cold weather season. It sneaks up without warning.

The victims often are lovers who park with the engine running, business men who like to warm up the car in the garage and drunks who go to sleep in a car with the engine running.

Paul Lawrence, safety director for the Safety Council, says there are cases on record where whole carloads of people were overcome without one victim noticing that the others were dropping off.

The official says the deadly gas may enter the car through the floor boards, as the result of a broken or burned out muffler. On the other hand it may be carried by the wind to the front of the car and drawn in by the air conditioning heater.

When one realizes that the deadly gas cannot be seen, tasted, or smelled, the hazards appear all the more alarming.

"The only defence is plenty of fresh air to c rry the gas away", said the Safety Council official. "It should be realized that whenever a gasoline engine is running, it is producing carbon monoxide gas and this gas must be prevented from accumulating in any enclosed space where there are people.

"Defective exhaust system have caused thousands of people to be overcome because when the gas escapes under the passenger compartment, it so often finds a way inside, even when the car is travelling at 60 miles an hour.

"A quick and effective inspection can be made by placing the car on a hoist with the engine running. If the temperature is freezing or nearly so, exhaust gas can be seen whenever it escapes.

"Examine the exhaust system from engine manifold to tail pipe and replace any part which has burned through or been broken by striking rocks or other obstructions of the road. If there is a burned out muffler, it is impossible to have repairs made. The only safe solution is a new muffler.

DELIA F.W.U.A.

The January meeting of the Delia local F.W.U.A. was held on Thursday the 26th, at the home of Mrs. Andrew Mason, with eight members present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, a letter was read by the Secretary on the membership drive.

It was decided that the members of the F.W.U.A. sell lunch at the sale of Mr. J. M. Julson, which will be held in the spring

It was moved that the Secretary have authority to write the names of the future hostesses, and those taking charge of bulletins, in the F.W.U.A. year book.

Petitions to the Government of Canada were read re wheat problems, such as prices, deliveries, and so forth; also on dairy and livestock prices.

A discussion was held on school problems to be brought up at the School District Meeting, to be held on February 9th, in the Delia Legion Hall..

A very delicious lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. Jessie Stevenson and Mrs. E. Schoeppe.

—Mrs. F. Battle, Cor.

No Fodder to Spare

Everyone admits that looking for a needle in a haystack is a difficult task. Finding even the hay stack would be a difficult task this winter. A recent survey of fodder supplies in Alberta showed there are very few areas from which fodder could be obtained, advises Mr. A. M. Wilson, Alberta's Field Crop Commissioner. There are no large surpluses in any area and farmers and feeders should take every possible measure to conserve the feed they have. However, Mr Wilson says, some farmers in every district have more hay or roughage than they actually need. If this extra feed could be redistributed locally, critical situations could be avoided

None of the Prairies has escaped the early winter extreme cold. Hay feeding was started in November and will continue another three months. Mr. Wilson suggests feeding less hay or roughage with some grain as being more practical than attempting to ship fodder long distances. It is best to start such a feeding practice without delay, otherwise stock may lose flesh and losses could be considerable before spring arrives.

New Bulletin Available

Specially prepared for Alberta gardens by the Alberta Horticultural Advisory Committee is a new bulletin, "Lawn Building and Maintenance", advises Peter D. McCalla, Alberta's Supervisor of Horticulture.

The bulletin is divided into two main sections—Lawn Building and Maintenance, and Seasonal Care of the Established Lawn. The first section covers seed mixtures for locations, the seed bed, seeding and early care. The second discusses fertilizers, mowing, watering and pest control.

In addition, there is a table for rate of application for various commercial fertilizers.

Mr. NcCalla advises that this bulletin is now available from your District Agriculturist or from the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Mechanization

A century ago over 50 man hours were required to produce a 20 bushel per acre wheat crop.

At the beginning of this century, through engineering ingenuity, this had been reduced to 8 man-hours per acre.

Today, with engineering techniques and modern farm machines a 20 bushel per acre crop can be produced with about 3 man-hours. —Canadian Farm Implements.

Dry Land Hay Mixtures

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

A. D. SMITH—Agronomist

Crested wheatgrass and alfalfa was the highest yielding mixture in the hay tests recently conducted at three of the southern Alberta dry land Illustration Stations. The three year average yield of this mixture was 2.9, 2.6 and 1.4 tons per acre at Craigmyle, Drumheller and Pincher Creek respectively. Intermediate wheatgrass and alfalfa was the next highest yielding mixture. Following this, brome and alfalfa, then timothy and alfalfa; each mixture producing the same amount of forage. Orchard grass competed with and stunted alfalfa, and because of the competition this was the lowest yielding grass-alfalfa mixture.

In these tests crested wheatgrass and alfalfa have grown together without adversely affecting each other and have produced a forage made up of sixty per cent alfalfa and forty per cent grass. After the second year of production the growth of intermediate wheatgrass declined to where it was only twenty per cent of hay mixture. Growth of alfalfa was not as vigorous when grown with brome indicating some competition from this grass. Timothy and alfalfa have produced a hay of about equal amounts of grass and alfalfa. There has been some winter killing of orchard grass at Craigmyle, the most northerly station of the three.

Quantity is important in a forage crop, but suitable livestock feeding and soil building properties cannot be overlooked. At the Pincher Creek Station, if cut at the right time, crested wheat grass and alfalfa have been a better hay for cattle than brome and alfalfa. Perennial grasses and legumes are the best soil building crops because of the nitrogen and fibrous organic matter they accumulate in the soil. Of the five grasses in these hay tests crested wheatgrass generally produces the most fibrous roots. The legume alfalfa, supplies nitrogen, one of the important plant nutrients.

Labor Trends of Dairy Farms

The wage rate for dairy farm workers in Alberta is 410 per cent of what it was in 1939, reports Ben J McBain who is conducting the Dairy Cost Study for the Alberta Department of Agriculture

The average wage paid a dairy farm worker in 1939 was $40.00 a month. By 1949 the average wage had climbed to $105.00 a month and in 1955 it was $164.00 a month. Mr. McBain also reports that it was observed that the quality of dairy farm labor was improving because of wider choice through more people seeking jobs.

An increasing number of the larger dairy farms are hiring married couples in preference to single men. Thus the married hired man does not have to be housed in the family home and he tends to stay longer.

There are as well, more or less hidden costs to the hired worker that the farmer must bear. He did not have these a few years ago. For instance it is becoming more general for a year round employee on a dairy farm to receive two weeks holiday with pay. Then there is the practice of getting every other week end off or a day off during the week. All these advances for the farm worker add to the difficulties in management of the small staff of a dairy farm.

The trend then is to minimize the dependence on hired help and toward greater mechanization. This trend toward mechanization is increasing the farm investment considerably because of more and higher priced equipment. This coupled with increasing land values and the fairly high level of dairy cattle prices makes it very difficult for young men or new producers to get started.

The over-all farm investment has increased from $17,000 in 1939 to $40,000 in 1955. Through the mechanization of the dairy farm labor has remained over the years at 30 per cent of the gross cost.

Advertise in "The Delia Times."

Hanna Municipal Hospital

DISTRICT No. 9

HANNA — ALBERTA

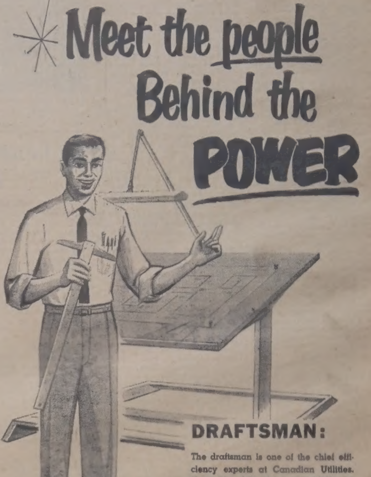
PUBLIC NOTICE

Hospital Contracts entitling non-ratepayers and their dependents to the all inclusive $1.60 per day rate can be purchased at any time. New contracts will become effective 60 days after purchase and are then effective for one year. Renewals will become effective on the expiration of your old contract providing they are purchased prior to the previous expiration date.

Contracts for non-ratepayers living within the hospital district are $10 per year; for those living outside the hospital district, $18 per year.

DEPENDENT: (a) An unmarried member of a family under the age of 21 years, who is supported wholly or in part and whose personal annual income is less than $400.

(b) An unmarried member of a family who by reason of mental or physical disability is unable to support himself, or who is under the age of 21 years, and is attending a recognized institute of learning, and who is not in receipt of an income in excess of $400 annually.



DRAFTSMAN:

The draftsman is one of the chief efficiency experts at Canadian Utilities. Upon him falls the responsibility of drawing accurate, detailed maps and layout plans for the construction of transmission lines in rural areas, and town distribution systems. These maps and plans are the guide by which all power lines are built and serviced.

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☐ Chatelaine	2.90
☐ Popular Science	4.00
☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens	3.25
☐ Look	4.10
☐ Family Herald and Weekly Star	2.75
☐ Hunting and Fishing in Canada	3.60
☐ Child Life	3.95
☐ Flower Grower	4.10
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☐ Screen Stories	3.25
☐ U.S. Camera Magazine	4.60
☐ Le Samedi (French)	4.10
☐ Argosy (Man's Magazine)	4.60
☐ Christian Herald	4.10
☐ Mayfair	3.10
☐ Woman's Home Companion	4.25
☐ McCall's Magazine	3.90
☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	2.75
☐ True Story	3.25
☐ Parents' Magazine	3.00
☐ Western Producer	2.75
☐ American Girl	3.75
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☐ Popular Gardening	4.10
☐ Children's Digest (10 issues)	4.10

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3 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP A
$4.00

OFFER No. 3
2 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP A
1 MAGAZINE FROM GROUP B
$4.80

OFFER No. 4
4 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP A
$5.00

Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

GROUP A

☐ Maclean's Magazine (13 issues)	6 Mos.
☐ Canadian Home Journal	1 Yr.
☐ Liberty Magazine	2 Yrs.
☐ Family Herald & Weekly Star	1 Yr.
☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	1 Yr.
☐ Saturday Night (bi-weekly)	1 Yr.
☐ Country Guide	2 Yrs.
☐ Chatelaine	1 Yr.
☐ Western Producer	1 Yr.
☐ Saskatchewan Farmer	2 Yrs.
☐ Canada Poultryman	2 Yrs.
☐ La Revue Populaire	1 Yr.
☐ Canadian Cattleman	1 Yr.
☐ Rod & Gun in Canada	1 Yr.
☐ Modern Screen	1 Yr.

Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

GROUP B

☐ Redbook Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ Coronet	1 Yr.
☐ Maclean's Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ McCall's Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ True Story	1 Yr.
☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens	1 Yr.
☐ Sports Afield	1 Yr.
☐ Photoplay	1 Yr.
☐ Parents' Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ American Home	1 Yr.
☐ The Ensign	1 Yr.
☐ American Girl	1 Yr.
☐ Christian Life (For Conservative Christian Leaders)	1 Yr.
☐ Hunting & Fishing in Canada	1 Yr.
☐ Outdoor Life	1 Yr.

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Feed upland game birds is plea of game commissioner

REGINA.—A plea to feed upland game birds which have been suffering because of unprecedented winter and blizzard conditions since the start of November was issued by Provincial Game Commissioner E. L. Paynter.

He said that migrating waterfowl are in a position to migrate to sunny, southern climates while upland game birds are not so fortunate, and must spend winter in conditions as may affect Saskatchewan.

The province no longer has the numerous straw stacks which were so evident on the prairies some 20 years ago, and consequently this source of shelter and feed is not now available.

Sharptail grouse and bush partridge are native to this country and normally can shift for themselves, while pheasants and Hungarian Partridge are not so fortunate in winter because they greatly depend on the extent of generosity of farmers, elevator men and others who are prepared to throw out grain or screenings for their benefit.

Need shelter also

Mr. Paynter said pheasants also depend on artificial shelter under such winter conditions because unlike prairie chickens they do not roost in trees or snowbanks, but often take shelter in deserted buildings or farmyards.

"Last fall we had satisfactory numbers of upland game birds in most of the province, and a little consideration and thoughtfulness on the part of citizens who are in a position to help them during the balance of winter could have a big effect on their survival," he said. Especially in the case of Hungarian Partridge it is often just as important they have gravel or grit available to them as food, consequently a little pail of gravel could prove very valuable.

The commissioner added that wherever feeding stations may be located, it is also important that birds of prey be eliminated.

This can be done, he said, by placing a gopher trap on top of a pole in close proximity to where birds are fed.

In closing, Mr. Paynter added his personal plea: "How about some of the farmers and sportsmen contributing a little Christmas cheer to upland game birds?".

FOUR BILLION TONS FREIGHT

In the past 100 years, more than four billion tons of freight has passed through the Sault Ste. Marie locks on the Great Lakes.

Study reveals cost of farm and equipment

Every young man wanting his own farm asks himself the same question — "What will it cost to buy and equip a farm?" The answer to this question, of course, on many things—type of soil, location, size of farm, type and age of buildings, machinery desired and the type of farming.

After four years work with Alberta's Mixed Farm Study, Mr. Alf Petersen is able to provide some specific answers for the Leduc-Wetaskiwin area. In 1954, 26 farmers on half section farms in the black soil zone were asked for a fair and conservative appraisal of the present value of their real estate, machinery and breeding livestock.

The total investment (in round numbers) averaged $33,100 per farm. Of this total investment $19,400 was for land and building, $6,700 for machinery and equipment, $4,300 for livestock and $2,700 in hay, feed and grain investments on hand.

Mr. Petersen points out that if a potential farmer wants his farm along a main highway, or adjacent to a town in this area, or wishes to start with new machinery his investment will be somewhat higher than the cross section of the farms studied.

Licked by all —yet by none

Maryland's most widely tasted product is not the oyster or crab from Chesapeake Bay. It's a tapioca preparation turned out by a Baltimore glue factory. It goes on the backs of nearly 23,000,000,000 U.S. postage stamps each year.

The glue is concocted of a minute percentage of hydrochloric acid and tapioca flour, and is shipped in powder form to Washington. There, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing puts in on stamps.

Motto of the Baltimore concern: "Licked by all—yet—licked by none."

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Condensed Annual Statement

30th November, 1955

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from banks (including items in transit)	$ 542,453,934
Government of Canada and provincial government securities, not exceeding market value	944,686,948
Municipal and other securities, not exceeding market value	356,820,517
Call loans, fully secured	74,788,180
Total quick assets	$1,918,749,579
Other loans and discounts	1,168,841,182
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under N.H.A. (1954)	100,865,965
Bank premises	27,119,386
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	62,423,760
Other assets	6,143,993
	$3,284,143,865

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$3,062,220,349
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	62,423,760
Other liabilities	8,581,623
Total liabilities to the public	$3,133,225,732
Capital paid up	42,000,000
Rest Account	108,000,000
Undivided profits	918,133
	$3,284,143,865

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS

Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1955, after provision for depreciation and *income taxes and after making transfers to inner reserves out of which full provision has been made for diminution in value of investments and loans		$10,858,480
Dividends at the rate of $1.57½ per share	$6,604,422	
Extra distribution at the rate of 20¢ per share	840,000	7,444,422
		$ 3,414,058
Balance of undivided profits, 30th November, 1954		1,504,075
		$ 4,918,133
Transferred to Rest Account		4,000,000
Balance of undivided profits, 30th November, 1955		$ 918,133

*Provision for income taxes $11,215,000

JAMES MUIR,
Chairman and President

K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager

DEER'S FRIENDS HAVE GENTLE HEARTS—All the good sports in the Pittsfield, Mass., area weren't out gunning for deer during deer season. This young buck was given haven by police and firemen after he fell on the ice of Onota Lake. He was carried by stretcher to a police ambulance and transported to a barn to recuperate from his bruises.

Sask. Co-operative business down by $43 million for 1954-55 fiscal year

REGINA.—Saskatchewan co-operatives had a net turnover of business and services in excess of $390 million for the 1954-55 fiscal year, according to a report made public by Dr. B. N. Arnason, deputy minister, Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development. In addition to this, interprovincial co-operatives operating in the province rendered services to the value of approximately $34 million, bringing the total for all co-operative enterprises to more than $424 million.

Co-operative business consisting of goods bought and sold, services rendered, policies issued and loans made, dropped by $43 million, which may be accounted for mainly because of the further decline in business done by grain and seed marketing associations and coverage given by hail insurance companies.

More associations

Co-operative associations increased in number by five percent to a total of 1,165, with a corresponding gain of three percent in business places reporting, making a total of 2,405. Membership in all co-operatives doing business in Saskatchewan went up by 24,260 and now stands at almost 620,000. Many of these members may belong to more than one association, however.

During the year under review net fixed assets of Saskatchewan co-operatives increased by $8 million, and total assets by $949,000. Liabilities to the public and members went down by approximately $1½ million and ½ million respectively.

Paid up capital registered under provincial co-operatives increased $4.7 million, bringing total paid up capital to slightly over $35½ million. Reserves and undivided surplus decreased from $29.3 million to $27.5 million.

Volume of business done by the one wholesale co-operative in the province, with nine places of business, one more than last year, showed an increase of $2.7 million on a net turnover of more than $31.6 million.

Livestock marketing associations remained unchanged as to membership and number of business places, but value of commodities handled rose to more than $37.7 million, an increase of $1.3 million over last year's operations. Number of dairy and poultry assembly, processing and marketing associations was the same but places of business increased by three, while membership fell by 3,000 and value of products handled showed a drop of $1 million. The value of flour marketed, however, went up over last year's figures by $785,000.

The 416 retail associations with 446 outlets reporting, revealed a .2 percent reduction in value of goods handled as against a drop of 7.6 percent in all Saskatchewan retail sales for the year. Total business turnover for co-operative retail outlets operating within the province amounted to $53.4 million.

Community service associations such as community rinks, halls and theatres increased by 35 and enjoyed a rise of 2,375 in membership, while assets and paid up capital also recorded substantial increases.

The report showed that hail insurance coverage extended by co-operatives went down during the past year by $19 million, although the number of companies reporting remained at two.

Saskatchewan's credit unions, 280 in all, showed steady progress and expansion during the period. Membership gained by more than 7,000 to a total of 75,854, while paid up capital increased by $2.3 million and total assets by $995,000. These credit unions and other credit associations provided loans amounting to $17.3 million and $12.4 million respectively.

Production co-operatives in the province, consisting of 25 co-op farms, six fur associations, six machinery co-ops and 65 community pastures, registered a decrease in business of $285,000, reflecting the provinces declining farm income. Miscellaneous co-ops showed an increase of 21 percent in services rendered.

In comment, Mr. Arnason said, "while the overall turnover in business and services decreased as compared to 1954, this being a reflection of agriculture's economic conditions, Saskatchewan co-operatives maintained their position well and actually showed an increase in many phases of activity."

Funny *and* Otherwise

◆ ◆ ◆

When man has a birthday, he takes a day off, but when a woman has a birthday she takes a year off.

* * * *

Mrs. Brown: "Give a husband enough rope and he'll hang himself."

Mrs. Robinson: "I'm not sure. I gave mine too much and he skipped."

* * * *

"I'll never play cards with him again."

"Does he cheat?"

"Does he? He played an ace I had up my sleeve."

* * * *

French Teacher: "You—the girl in the front who is dreaming! What is the difference between 'madame' and 'mademoiselle?'"

Student: "Monsieur."

* * * *

"Pilots can do anything a bird can do nowadays," boasted a young airman.

"There's one thing they can't do like a bird," said his friend. "Sing sweetly while sitting on a barbed wire fence."

* * * *

"You see that right-winger?" John asked Mary at a local football match. "I think he's going to be our best man this year."

"Oh, Johnny, darling, this is so sudden!" exclaimed Mary.

Watson changes Ranger forward lines often

Colorful Phil Watson, coach of the surprising New York Rangers, has his own methods on the length of time his players remain on the ice during a game. The normal length of time a player spends on the ice during his regular turn is 90 seconds. Watson believes in certain games that it is better to have his players on the ice for shorter stretches.

"In a game with Detroit earlier in the year, I found that by making 30-second shifts I was getting the jump on the Wings. So I kept doing it and it paid off with a victory. While the Detroit players were skating around tired, my boys were fresh and pepped up," Watson stated in New York recently.

In the games the Rangers blanked the Boston Bruins, 4-0 and 5-0, Watson revised his strategy slightly. He kept his players on the ice for nine seconds to two minutes, but he changed centers more frequently. "I stuck to three lines," explained Watson. "But I used four centers. Dave Creighton, Larry Popein and Don Raleigh were my starting pivotmen, but I substituted Bronco Horvath for all three of them. Bronco wound up playing as much hockey as any other man on the ice, and turned in some helpful plays, too."

Watson's methods and strategy are paying dividends for it's been a good many years since the New York Rangers were so high in the League standings at this time of the year.

Mild winter?

A forecaster who made predictions 55 years ago apparently knew what he was taking about.

According to an old St. Lawrence County Almanac, the summer of 1955 would be the "hottest of the century". It was.

And the forecaster said the winter of 1955 will be "mild".

The forecasts, written for the almanac by a man named Dunne of the meteorologist bureau in Montgomery, Ala., cover the 20th century.

3175

World-wide shortage of doctors

There are 1,200,000 doctors to deal with the world's population of 2,500,000,000 according to a study published by the World Health Organization.

The study shows that "in 22 countries there is only one doctor to every 20,000 or more inhabitants, while in another 14 countries there is one doctor to every 1,000 or less.

Europe and North and Central America have by far the greatest number of doctors. In Europe, with a population of 614,800,000, there is a doctor to every 956 people. In North and Central America, population 233,800,000, there is a doctor to every 946.

The study gives the following figures for individual countries: United States, one doctor for every 777 persons; Russia, one for every 758; Britain, one for every 1,145; Japan, one for every 1,055, and India, one for every 5,806.

At the extreme ends of the scales are Austria with one doctor for every 646 people and Ethiopia with one for every 164,835.

LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

The "little red schoolhouse" — the one-teacher school —is disappearing from the American scene, states the committee for the U.S. White House Conference on Education. There are only 39,061 one-teacher schools left as compared to 148,711 25 years ago.

Royal Bank of Canada assets reach record $3,284,143,865

The Royal Bank of Canada closed its fiscal year on November 30, 1955 with a profit, after taxes and all other charges, of $10,858,480, a 13.6 percent increase over the figures for the previous year. This represents earnings per share of $2.58, as compared with $2.28 in 1954.

The bank's profit and loss statement this year is being presented in slightly different form in that profits are shown after provision for depreciation and income taxes, which formerly were shown separately. It is also noted that the bank has set aside this year $11,215,000 for income taxes.

Out of net profit regular dividends of $6,604,422 were paid to shareholders plus an extra distribution at the rate of 20c per share amounting to $840,000. The residual amount, together with the balance of undivided profits resulted in the sum of $4,918,133 from which the bank transferred $4,000,000 to the Rest Fund, leaving a balance of $918,133. This is the 6th year in a row that the Royal Bank has transferred to the Rest Fund a portion of the current year's earnings. Capital and Rest Fund now stand at $42,000,000 and $108,000,000 respectively which, with undivided profits, bring the capital funds of the bank to $150,918,133.

The bank's annual balance sheet just issued shows total assets for the year at $3,284,143,865, a figure which exceeds the record total of a year ago by well over $250,000,000.

First over $3 billion

The first Canadian bank to show deposits in excess of $3 billion, the Royal attained under this heading a total of $3,062,220,349 in 1955, an increase for the year of $264,672,200.

Loans, exclusive of mortgage loans under NHA total $1,243,629,362, exceeding the 1954 figure by more than $55,000,000. Call loans are down by some $81,000,000, reflecting reduced activity in the securities market. Other loans, including commercial loans in Canada, increased by $137,214,338 to $1,168,841,182, indicative of the degree to which the Royal Bank has participated in the market industrial and commercial development throughout Canada during 1955.

A striking indication of the extent of this bank's participation in providing loans for new housing is the figure for "Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under NHA (1954)", which now stands at $100,865,965. This is well over four times the figure of a year ago and represents 38 percent of mortgage loans on the books of all Canadian chartered banks.

Total quick assets of $1,918,749,579 indicate the bank's strong liquid position. These quick assets, which include Dominion and Provincial Government securities totalling $944,686,948, represent 61.23 percent of the bank's liabilities to the public.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the bank will be held at the Head Office on Thursday, January 12th at 11 a.m.

Sheet lightning does not differ in kind from other lightning. It is lightning in sheet-like form, due to reflections and diffusion by the clouds and sky.

Infra-red lamp can be hazard near brooders

Fire hazards can arise by careless use of infra-red heating lamps for brooding chicks and small farm animals. Temperatures of 680 degrees F. were measured on the face of the lamp and 312 degrees F. in the socket. In tests conducted at Pennsylvania State College, using a 250-watt lamp, straw litter was ignited where the lamp was held one inch away. At three inches it charred, and scorched at six inches.

The recommendations, that have resulted from this study, are that 250-watt lamps should not be placed closer than 12 inches from the litter with additional clearance allowed where chickens or animals tend to work the litter into piles. This distance should be increased for larger lamps. Lamps should be suspended on chains if there is any possibility of falling and protected by a hood with a lower hoop. The hoop will cause the unit to roll over if it should fall and keep the lamp from contacting the litter, and the hood protects it from breakage.

Since high socket temperatures are also fire hazards the hoods should have openings around the top to provide circulation for cooling. Porcelain sockets are usually cooler than plastic sockets.

The service cord, too, should be made of heat resistant material that will not deteriorate when exposed to heat as will ordinary rubber installations.

Infra-red lamps are very useful for providing heat for brooding. They should be used in a safe manner.

Children need adequate lunch

A sandwich and soft drink "are not sufficient for a child's lunch," warns Dr. Carl N. Neupert, Wisconsin health officer.

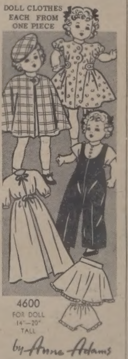
"A child's lunch should provide at least one-third of the daily food requirements," he said. "Whether eaten at home or at school, it should include one-half pint of milk; a substantial protein food such as meat, egg, cheese or peanut butter sandwich; a vegetable or fruit or both; whole grain or enriched bread and butter."

Neupert said a hot food is desirable but not necessary.

The health officer didn't limit lunch requirements to the food alone.

"Adequate lunches, eaten in pleasant surroundings, will contribute much to a child's emotional health as well as to good nutrition," he said.

Fashions



by Anne Adams

ONE PATTERN PART for each item! Dress, cape, hat, overalls, blouse, petticoat, panties and robe are so easy to sew for your daughter's dolly. Mother this is the best idea—let your little girl spend happy hours helping you to make these clothes! Use scraps and remnants—thrifty! Pattern 4600 for dolls 14, 16, 18, 20 inches tall. See pattern for yardages.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

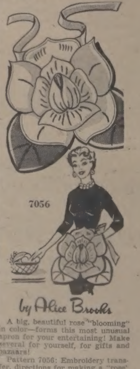
Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Department P.P.L.,
Household Arts Department,
60 Front Street W., Toronto

Patterns

"ROSE" APRON

Unusual apron for entertaining



by Alice Brooks

A big, beautiful rose "blooming" in color—forms this most unusual apron for your entertaining! Make several for yourself, for gifts and bazaars!

Pattern 7056: Embroidery transfer, directions for making a "rose" apron, 18 inches long.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Department P.P.L.,
Household Arts Department,
60 Front Street W., Toronto

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Order our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs — knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

DRIVE WITH CARE!

Safety and suitability of snow and ice as landing fields being tested

How safe and suitable are snow and ice as landing fields for modern aircraft? The answer to this question—becoming extremely important to the United States Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force—should be more apparent by the spring of 1956, when a scientific project now underway at Hopedale, Labrador, is completed.

The defence importance of Arctic regions had led to the establishment of a number of bases for military and scientific purposes in regions that a few years ago were considered inaccessible to man.

Today, with aircraft more and more needed in the snowy wastes of the Arctic, where other methods of transportation are difficult, if not impossible, the problem of safe landings and take-offs by heavily loaded aircraft has reached major proportions.

To solve this problem, the USAF Cambridge Research Center of the Air Research and Development Command, supported by other U.S. agencies and Canada's Defence Research Board, is conducting a series of tests at Hopedale, Labrador.

Experts from the Terrestrial Sciences Laboratory of the Geophysics Research Directorate, AFCRC, and other agencies, already are in Hopedale, where they will conduct 17 separate experiments between now and next spring.

The little town of Hopedale, located on the northeast coast of Labrador, is a spot where aircraft of the Air Force's Northeast Air Command must land on ice and snow to perform their missions.

The Northeast Air Command, which has responsibility for the support of USAF operations in Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland, and the eastern section of the Canadian Arctic, recently asked the Air Force Cambridge Research Center to conduct investigations of the strength of sea ice sheets.

The AFCRC experts, along with scientists from the Army Corps of Engineers SIPRE (Snow, Ice, Permafrost Research Establishment), the University of Michigan, and the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, will work from now until next May in conducting the experiments.

The entire project is being actively supported by the Defence Research Board of the Canadian government.

Early in November, a total of 10,000 pounds of scientific equipment was flown from Dover Air Force Base, Delaware to Goose Air Base, Labrador; from there, the equipment was taken by helicopter, or float-equipped aircraft to Hopedale.

With the various instruments and logistic material in place, scientists—some of whom are already at the site—will commence their tasks immediately in an area of eight square miles around the Hopedale harbor.

To get to their sites, the members of the research team will travel over the ice by motor toboggan, truck, and "weasel"—the latter a tracked vehicle similar to a small tank and ideally suited for Arctic surface travel.

Freezing temperatures

Working in near-zero temperatures most of the time, the research team will perform a number of tests and investigations. These include excavating large ice beams and loading them to the breakage point; cutting cylindrical samples of ice for measurement of their crushing and breaking strengths and measuring the sag or deflection of ice sheets by moving or static loads.

One of the devices to be used will be a large metal tank, into which water will be pumped to create loads up to 80 tons on the ice.

The boom of exploding TNT will be heard over the Arctic area: Scientists will explode charges of TNT at ranges from 50 feet to a mile away, to measure the elastic properties of the ice by studying the rate and direction at which shock waves are carried through it.

Helicopters also will be used in the experiments. They will carry pointed projectiles of varying weights to different altitudes. The projectiles then will be dropped onto the ice and the resulting crack patterns will be studied.

Another area of investigation will be the rate of growth, or thinning of ice sheets. Studies are scheduled of the effects of solar radiation, measurement of the ice, air and water temperatures, salinity of the ice, effects of water currents and tides under the ice, and the role of weather such as winds, air temperature changes, or change in snow cover depth.

$5,000,000—AND IT'S REAL—Jeanne Kessey, who was named queen of a television distributors' convention at San Francisco, sits on top of a TV set with $200,000 in her lap and $1,000,000 piled beside her. At her feet is another $4,000,000—and it's all real. A San Francisco bank obliged the TV company by assembling the $5,000,000 in a vault to show the amount the concern spent to perfect its new TV set.

TEMPER!

When a small child around two years of age indulges in tantrums, it may mean that he is getting insufficient sleep or that his meals are not arriving punctually. The child who is overtired or hungry may not be expected to be on his best behavior. A series of Child Training folders, available on request from local or provincial health departments, deals with many aspects of child health and behavior.

Sunshine will be power behind next great scientific advances

Sunshine, which a large number of people think of as something to bask in, will be the power behind one of the next great scientific advances.

It will be used to change ocean water into fresh water. It will heat homes in winter and cool them in summer. It will supply electric power in places which have no coal, oil, gas or hydro resources.

Just when this will happen is hard to foresee, but the scientists primarily concerned say it will get under way on a large scale as soon as the conventional fuels begin to get really expensive.

The means for doing things with sun power already are available. Many of them were shown at the recent world symposium on applied solar energy, held in Phoenix and in Tucson, Arizona.

At this stage the machines for utilising sun power on an industrial scale are notoriously inefficient, but they are getting better all the time.

If the price of gasoline should jump to $1 a gallon and other energy fuels should rise accordingly, solar scientists say the age of sun power would come quickly, perhaps along with or not far behind atomic power.

The amount of energy poured onto the earth by the sun is calculated in figures far too large for the average mind to grasp. Researchers at the University of Washington, building a test sun power apparatus, say the total amount reaching the earth in one year is equal to about one million million million kilowatts.

With such a supply of solar energy, nature is fantastically wasteful. About half the radiant energy which strikes the earth's surface bounces back immediately into space and is lost. Plants use only a minute fraction of the sunshine which strikes their green leaves and sparks the process of vegetable growth, on which all life on earth depends.

Heat, whether from the sun or other source, is one of the most elusive forms of energy. It leaks out of everything and cannot be stored in any quantity for long. Even the best of the man-made solar heaters are wasteful in tricky ways. So only a small part of the input remains available for useful work.

However, even this small residue can be tremendous. Elmer C. Easton, an engineer at Brown University, says if ways could be found to utilize one half of one percent of the total available solar energy, the world's power problem would be solved.

Several researchers at the symposium exhibited devices rated at five percent and upward in efficiency. Some said a general level of 10 percent is possible.

Among the instruments which caught the eyes of people from the sunshiny desert areas of the world were stills for producing fresh water from the ocean at somewhere near economic cost.

One of these was developed by Dr. Maria Telkes of New York University, a leader in solar power research. Ocean water runs slowly through a shallow trough covered by a transparent gable roof. Sunshine beating down through the roof heats the water. Some of it evaporates and settles on the under side of the roof. There it trickles down to little gutters near the trough rim and runs off into storage containers as pure water.

Machines like this, Dr. Telkes said, some day will in effect cause rivers to flow backward. The sea will be turning back to the land the fresh water that came to it from streams.

Dr. Telkes estimated that her machine could produce fresh water from the ocean for about 68 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Present prices for irrigation water vary widely, but an average might be around seven cents per 1,000 gallons.

With conventional irrigation costs going up and solar efficiency improving, the time may be near when booming sunshiny semi-desert areas such as southern California and Arizona will get their answer to water problems via solar power.

Yellow-berry in wheat

Some years, yellowish starchy kernels appeared in samples of hard red wheats. This is known as yellow-berry or piebaldness. The entire kernel may be affected or the condition may show up as light spots of various sizes. In both cases the abnormality is very conspicuous and at one time caused much anxiety for it was known that any tendency to starchiness indicated low quality. The condition is not superficial but deep seated as can be determined by cutting affected grain when the white areas can be readily seen in the germ end of the kernel. A comparison with bright clean red kernels will clearly reveal these differences.

Yellow-berry is most prevalent in years of above average rainfall. A survey of wheat samples collected from the 1952 crop, according to records kept at the Plant Pathology Laboratory, Saskatoon, showed that yellow-berry was quite common. It is likely that it would appear with equal frequency in samples from the 1954 crop. The 1955 wheat, maturing as it did, under dry conditions and rapid ripening would tend to show high quality and few starchy kernels. Judging by the 1955 samples examined this trend seems evident.

In general any condition causing lateness in the crop will promote the production of yellow-berry. Along with lateness or slow ripening, low nitrogen fertility also contributes to the appearance of starchy kernels. Yellow-berry wheat is rather common in crops grown in the northern areas or other localities where the land had originally supported trees or bush growth, but it may appear in crops grown in low-wet areas even in the prairie region.

The cause of yellow-berry is a deficiency of nitrogen (protein factor) in relation to starch (carbohydrate factor) through the period when the kernels are maturing. In view of this intricate relationship control of yellow-berry is difficult, by any ordinary treatment. It has been shown experimentally that a reduction in available nitrogen, by leaching nitrates from the soil when the plants are in head, tends to promote yellow-berry and conversely the application of nitrates reduces or eliminates this tendency. Applying nitrates at seeding time has little influence on the control of this trouble, but the maintenance of high soil fertility may and probably does help to reduce starchiness in wheat kernels. Nevertheless, regardless of soil fertility yellow-berry is a reaction to weather conditions or other factors influencing the length of the ripening period.

Greenhouse experiments show that wheat varieties react differently under conditions favoring yellow-berry, thus some control by resistant varieties may be possible. Results show that Garnet and Regent are fairly resistant, Thatcher has a moderate tendency to the production of starchy kernels whereas it is quite common in Marquis and Mindum.

3175

Must be marked

New regulations now require "substandard" hosiery to be stamped as such. This practice covers not only all Canadian hosiery mills but extends to U.S. mills exporting to Canada. Under the new regulations "substandard" hosiery no longer can "mix with quality", unknown to the purchaser. A substantial stocking is generally accepted as one with some flaw, such as a thick thread, but whose wearability or appearance is in no way impaired.

The birth of live quadruplets occurs once every 620,000 births; of triplets, once every 9,400; of twins, once every 92.

GRAPEFRUIT

Grapefruit was brought to the West Indies and Florida by the Spaniards.

A benedict is a newly married man.

B.C. holly keeps old custom alive

The prickly-leaved, red-berried holly now putting in its annual appearance is as much a harbinger of Christmas as Santa Claus, greeting cards, and the living-room Yule tree. Dating from an early Teutonic custom of providing forest spirits with an evergreen refuge from the chill winter weather, the practice of hanging holly wreaths during the festive season still finds favour in the modern Canadian household. To meet the 20th century demand for this colourful traditional decoration, a thriving British Columbia holly industry annually airships thousands of holly boughs to florists across Canada to satisfy a growing domestic market.

Workers on a small B.C. farm prune four-year-old holly trees. Ground is covered with 4 inches of sawdust to act as a mulch. Because of the seasonal nature of the demand for B.C.'s holly crop, most farms are small, run as a side-line by families, with everyone pitching in during harvesting.

Budding holly tree is checked by W. Miller, Sr. Holly leaves are dipped in a hormone solution to prevent leaves and berries from dropping off after harvesting. Members of the holly growers association co-operatively pack and ship holly boughs assembled from farms in their region.

Havesting this year's slim crop, which was hard hit by frost damage, Nancy Idiens and W. Miller are shown cutting boughs from a 30-year old tree, which will produce from 150 to 200 pounds of holly. Trees, sometimes reaching 50 feet in height, begin producing when they are ten years old.

Everyone, from tots to oldsters, pitch in during harvesting. Here Dale Miller, 6, and 4-year old sister, Lynne, wheel a crate of holly boughs to packing shed for shipment. Packed in one, ten and 25-pound boxes, holly is air-shipped to florists across Canada to meet domestic needs.

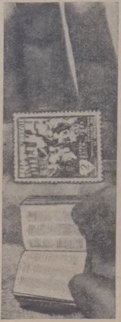
National Film Board Photos by B. Atkins.

World Happenings In Pictures

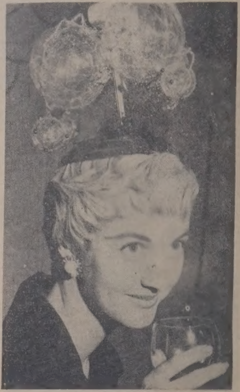
* * * *

C ,CNN LY YD. DABI RU CY—That's what Clarissa Cunningham, administrative assistant to the director of personnel, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., seems to be saying to herself. At least, that's how the words "I will get the hang of it" come out when a novice first operates a government typewriter equipped with a new keyboard. It is the brain child of August Dvorak, University of Washington. Keyboard is designed to place letters used most frequently closest to fingers which normally do the most work, and to distribute work load more equally for both hands. Line of keys on which fingers rest on standard typewriter reads, from left: asdfghjkl;@. On the new machine, line reads: aoeuidhtns-. It's LcmlnZ. (Simple?) Government will give the device a four-month trial.

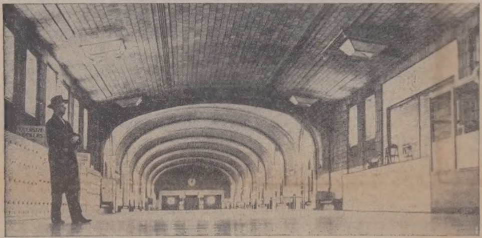
ROYAL RAIMENT — Hillie Merritt, Miss Rheingold of 1956, photographed after she was crowned at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. The 22-year-old girl won the contest in which more than 20,000,000 votes were cast for six nominees. She will receive a cash prize of $20,000 and a $30,000 modelling contract for her exclusive services. Born in Germany, she received her early education there and in Japan before coming to the U.S. She is a graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Manhattan, and became a model last January. Brown-haired and brown eyed, Hillie is five feet six inches tall and weighs 115 pounds.



OUI—Oui—yes—it's "wee". This tiny English-French dictionary is smaller than a two-franc stamp, shown with it for comparison. It's owned by a retired teacher in Farcinnes, Belgium. Printed in Glasgow, Scotland, some time before the turn of the century, it contains translations for some 5,000 words and phrases and a glossary of corrections for earlier dictionaries. It measures 1.7 inches tall, .75 inches wide and .37 inches in thickness.



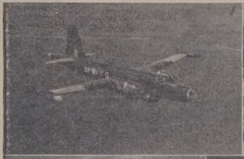
"PINK CHAMPAGNE"—This hair style has been named "Pink Champagne" by it's creator, Riche of London. It introduces the bottle-neck line—short hair with a long hair silhouette. The model has chosen something odd in the way of hats to show off her new hair do.



BOMB THREAT DISRUPTS CITY OF BUFFALO—A lone plainclothesman keeps vigil in the cavernous concourse of the New York Central terminal in Buffalo, N.Y., the time set for a "bombing", according to a crank letter received by police. The main post office and an art gallery were also threatened by the letter writer. He called the buildings "architectural monstrosities". No bombs exploded. The station was evacuated and trains halted for an hour. The art gallery was closed, so was the post office. Employees had a long lunch hour.

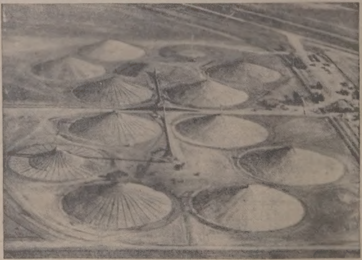
BOOTS FOR BABY — Member of the training cadre of the new West German army tries on the new uniform and combat boot which will be issued to all recruits. He's stationed at Andernach, training center which will be activated in January.

SOWING A FIELD OF DEATH—Masked and gloved technicians spray a rice field near Taipei, Formosa, with a deadly insecticide in the unending war against the rice stem borer, prime enemy of the Orient's staff of life. Skull-and-crossbones, pennant, foreground, warns that field will remain toxic for a week after spraying.



(National Defence Photo)

RCAF REVIEWS 1955—Across Canada and throughout the Canadian Air Division in Europe, important new accomplishments and achievements have denoted the work of the RCAF in 1955. This photo montage notes some of the Air Force's 1955 activities, including purchase of new aircraft, air exercises to test peacetime defences, training of NATO fliers, a new navigation device, role of air commands and the ever-ready units of search and rescue engaged on mercy flights. (1) A P2V-7 Neptune, the RCAF'S new submarine hunter, flies over the Atlantic coast. Maritime Command squadrons now fly this patrol aircraft. (2) A Sabre jet is pulled apart by groundcrew at Metz, France, during exercise Carte Blanche, when defences of western Europe were tested last summer. Eleven NATO nations and 3,000 planes took part in this air operation that included mock atomic attacks. (3) Three Danish students at RCAF Station Centralia, Ont., scan a map before the pilot begins a solo flight. Aircrew from 10 other NATO countries now learn to fly at RCAF stations in Canada. (4) W/C J. G. Wright of Liverpool, N.S., holds his invention, a navigation computer for which he was awarded the McKee trophy, given each year for the greatest contribution to Canadian aviation by a Canadian. (5) The striking nose of the CF-100 symbolizes the interceptor force of Air Defence Command. CF-100 Canucks, with expanding radar lines, play a vital role in North American air defence. (6) An RCAF Lancaster has brought a patient to a waiting ambulance. More than 130 mercy flights were completed in 1955 by search and rescue units. (7) Equipment is carried to a Sikorsky helicopter used in constructing the Mid Canada radar line. 3175



WHEAT UNDER THE BIG TOP—Surplus wheat is stored under huge canvas tents in St. Louis, Mo. An estimated 13,000,000 bushels of wheat is being stored this way at St. Louis and another 23,000,000 bushels at Fort Worth, Texas. Building paper is first laid on the ground then the wheat is piled on. The tents, already in place, are carried upwards as the pile grows.

AT THE HUB OF U.N.—Translators and recorders occupy table at center of circular seating arrangement for members of the United Nations Security Council. Unusual view of the U.N. at work has taken from top of visitors' gallery as the council hammered out a prosposal which would have admitted five Communist and 13 Western-backed, nations to the United Nations family. Vetoes in General Assembly by Nationalist China and Russia torpedoed the plan.

Famous paintings inspire latest rug designs

People are arguing about your living room rug.

It should or it should not be tacked to the floor, wall to wall; it must or it must not be a background for other furnishings; you will or you won't like the idea of putting bright colors and distinct patterns underfoot.

What is needed, an executive said, is more high quality rugs in interesting colors and designs made to accent a particular area of a room.

One company has used famous paintings to inspire colors for its 1956 line.

The Van Gogh painting "Landscape with Cypress Trees" inspired a vigorous rug pattern of cypress green and brown, and Millet's "Angelus" was used as the color palette for a rug of gold, bronze and earth brown.

Homeowners already have started buying more rugs and less wall-to-wall carpeting, a rug designer and manufacturer claims. His company sells rugs to interior decorators in the price-per-yard brackets where rug fashions first appear, to be copied later in less expensive versions.

He says average families have found tacked-down carpeting too difficult to clean, too expensive to install and impractical because it couldn't be moved successfully to a new home.

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CERF

The belle of a Mississippi town was walking to the beauty shop when she became aware that she was being followed. For a time she pretended not to notice, but finally, becoming really perturbed, she wheeled to face the offender. To her surprise, it ws gallant old Colonel Trombley, the town's only authentic military hero.

The colonel was in no way flustered. "Good morning to you," he said with a flourish of his fedora. "I've been having a debate with myself for six blocks; whether to catch up with you and enjoy the repartee, or linger behind and enjoy the view."

* * *

A balding gent, in his late 50's, felt his pep slipping away, and went to his doctor for a checkup. The medico announced, "Nothing wrong with you that carrots can't cure. Take as many as you like." A month later, the doctor noted a distinct improvement. "Just go on eating carrots," he prescribed. The patient jumped from his chair, crying, "Carrots? Good Lord, Doc, I thought you said claret. I've been drinking a bottle a day!"

* * *

A famous reverend in New Zealand was Norman MacLeod who led a pioneering group of 600 Scotsmen to the new land a hundred years ago. He was 70 himself at the time, but possessed of all his vigor and strength.

At the age of 88, Reverend MacLeod caught an unfortunate member of his congregation napping during his sermon. "If ye cannot hearr the worrds of the Lorrd," he roared, "then ye shall feel them," and he threw the Bible unerringly at the sinner's head.

* * *

"You're a tolerant man," was the compliment that a bishop bestowed upon a prosperous parishioner. "When did you learn the wisdom of making allowances?"

The parishioner answered frankly, "Just two days after my son went away to prep school—and, I may add, he's kept me making them ever since."

HOMEMADE QUICKIE—Sleeveless knit cocktail sheath has a luxurious — and expensive — look. Actually, it's a five-hour project for the woman who likes to knit. So says the manufacturer of new, home-knitting device which is said to sell in the budget-price range. Product of the machine was first modeled in New York City.

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. Labor income was $10.5 billion; net farm income was $1.1 billion. 3. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario. 1. Calgary, Alta. 4. Sixth. 2. About $1.5 billion.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

The whale is not a fish. It gives birth to and suckles its young. It outlives all other animals and has the largest brain.

The Sports Clinic

(An official department of Sports College)
Conducted by Lloyd "Ace" Percival

How to forecheck properly

Forechecking can be one of the most effective tactics in hockey, if it is carried out properly. You can prevent the opposition from launching his attack, and if you gain possession of the puck you are in position for a scoring effort yourself.

The best forechecking areas are: 1. Behind the goal; 2. In the corners; 3. Between the goal and the corners; 4. In the areas between the corner and the blueline, along the boards. The ideal area is behind the goal, or just as the puck carrier is coming out, because the puck-carrier cannot pass ahead, and any passes up the side can be intercepted by forwards backing up the forechecker.

When forechecking in area 2, always go in at an angle, never parallel to the boards. Try to fake him into moving to your left or right so that you can then force him into the boards and check him without fear of his breaking out and past you. In area 3, try to force the puck-carrier into making his play by using a fake check, or leave a spot apparently open beside the goal in the hope that he will try to get through it and you can check him in the goal-mouth.

Area 4 is included because the forechecker can manoeuvre along the boards and force the puck-carrier to go one way, because the boards block him on one side.

The average forechecker makes the big mistake of flying in at top speed. A good one goes in under full skating control, at about three-quarter speed. In this way you can fake checks to make the puck carrier start his move, and you are set to change position quickly. Make sure you always use short strides so you are in proper balance and ready to shift and change direction quickly.

Something to remember is that if the puck carrier is fast and depends on his speed to get past you, your best plan is to play the puck. If he is the slower, trickier type, play the man by blocking his body and then going for the puck.

One of the major requirements of a good forechecker is physical condition. Very few checkers can keep up the pressure for very long. He should also be an excellent and persistent skater.

Here are some general rules for forecheckers:

1. The forward closest to the puck-carrier goes in to forecheck. The other two forwards watch the offensive wings carefully to intercept any passes.
2. If you have a one man advantage, it often is a good idea to send two men in. One man goes after the puck carrier and the other trails slightly to pick up any loose pucks.
3. Increased skill at turning sharply, pivoting, faking checks, stopping and starting quickly, poke and hook checking, etc., should be developed by constant practice.
4. If the puck carrier is coming out straight at you, turn and go with him if he tries to outskate you. Don't head directly at him in such cases.

Interest in winter cereals

Farmers frequently express interest in winter cereals. This is understandable because where winter varieties are hardy enough to survive year after year it has been found that the yield of grain is usually higher than for spring sown varieties, and in addition the use of winter cereals enables the farmer to distribute his farming operations more evenly over the spring, summer and fall months.

Of the major cereal crops barley ranks third, after rye and wheat, in winter hardiness. In North America the main winter barley area is in the south-eastern and eastern part of the United States. Some winter barley is also grown in other areas of the United States and in parts of Ontario and British Columbia. On the prairies, however, varieties of winter barley are not sufficiently hardy as yet to consistently survive the severe winters.

The Cereal Breeding Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg for the past four years has co-operated with the United States Department of Agriculture in testing the best of the winter barley varieties developed at American plant breeding institutions.

Each year 40 to 50 varieties have been planted in the fall and the percentage survival calculated the following spring. In the years 1952 and 1954 all varieties were completely winter killed. In 1953 all varieties were winter killed with the exception of two which showed 5 to 10 percent survival.

In 1955 the situation was somewhat different, and only two of the 45 varieties tested were completely winter killed. In the remainder the percentage survival ranged from one percent to 60 percent. A good snow cover, and fairly continuous mild weather after the snow disappeared in the spring were the primary factors in the higher survival rates in 1955.

On the basis of four years' tests in locations closely approximating farm conditions, it is evident that the winter barley varieties available at present, are not suitable for commercial production on the prairies.

:: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

FOR THE NEW YEAR

Nothing relieves and ventilates the mind like a resolution.
—John Burroughs.

A good intention clothes itself with power. —Emerson.

There is but one failure, and that is, not to be true to the very best one knows. — Canon Farrar.

Where you are is of no moment, but only what you are doing there.
—Petrarch.

Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness.
—Mary Baker Eddy.

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it, but it is also so clear that it is impossible to mistake it.
—Mme. de Stael.

Eating more dairy foods

The average American eats about the same amount of food as he did 50 years ago, but the kind of food eaten has changed considerably, according to a U.S. Dairy Association survey.

Consumption increases were reported in eggs, meats, poultry, fish, citrus fruits, green leafy and yellow vegetables, sweets such as sugar and syrups and in all dairy products except butter.

The average person today also eats only about half the amounts of potatoes ,sweet potatoes, flour and cornmeal he did 50 years ago.

The American food supply is eight percent lower in calories than in the early 1900's and we are currently using more higher priced foods than ever before.

New methods of preservation and shipping have brought many one-season foods to market all year around. Use of fresh frozen, and canned oranges has more than doubled, and ice cream has become an important part of the diet.

The USDA says that rigid inspection, grading and sanitary control have led to higher quality products.

On The Side : - By - E. V. Durling

Was it the governor of North Carolina or the governor of South Carolina who complained: "It's a long time between drinks?" Anyway, the time between drinks should be 30 minutes. Otherwise the drinkers are likely to become inebriated and endanger the peace of the party. Also, when driving their automobiles home they will endanger their own lives and those of the general public. More automobile accidents are caused by persons driving home from cocktail bars or parties than in any other way. Incidentally, female drinkers should be limited to two cocktails. Hardly a woman is now alive who can consume three cocktails in a row and remain normal.

Now it can be told

When Horace Greeley, a famous journalist, said: "Go west, young man," he was addressing his remarks to the U.S. government clerks in Washington, D.C., who had been kicking about low salaries. Said Mr. Greeley: "Washington is not a place to live in. The rents are high, the food is bad, the dust is disgusting and the morals are deplorable. Go west, young man, go west and grow up with the country."

Economy at all costs

The reason so many women have difficulty in parking automobiles is because they have difficulty in turning around to look backward as their clothes are too tight. In what language can the most be said in a few words? I was informed by a man that he had sent a telegram in Hungarian that only cost half of what it would had it been sent in English.

Fashion quiz

What is the extent of your wife's style sense? Has she the taste, knowledge of fashion and discernment to achieve being classed one of the best dressed women on your block? A feminine subscriber of Boston expresses violent opposition to the following styles and says wearing of same indicates a distinct lack of style sense. 1. Backless shoes. 2. Halter neck dresses. 3. Bikini bathing suits. 4. Very low belted coats. 5. Dangling earrings. 6. The seven-eighth length coat. 7. Mannish hair styles. 8. Long colored beads worn knotted in front. 9. "Dior's flat look". 10. Glass heeled shoes.

Uncommon cure for the common cold

I have just come upon an old Scotch Highland remedy for a cold. The recipe is as follows: "Put a tablespoonful of orange marmalade into a tumbler one-third full of hot water topped up with whisky." A very interesting cold cure, don't you think? I can hardly wait until I get a cold so I can try it.
3175

ROBINSON KO'S OLSON IN 20

NO DREAM—"Sugar" Ray Robinson wakens in his Chicago hotel room to savor anew the unique sweetness of his victory over Carl "Bobo" Olson in their middleweight title bout at Soldier Field. Sugar's smashing left and right put Olson away two minutes, 51 seconds into the second round. They also punched up a record. It's the first time a fighter has ever won the middleweight crown three times.

Believe that mountains affect weather

Sharp, high mountain ranges such as California's High Sierras are believed to affect the whole nation's weather.

The U.S. Air Force and the Office of Naval Research have financed a study of what effect mountains have on the weather. To carry out the study "flying laboratories," gliders, have been sent over the peaks. So far scientists have learned.

1—Air flowing over long, high mountain ranges plunges downward over the leeward side, then upward and downward again in a series of waves that often reach well into the stratosphere.

2—These violent up-and-down drafts are accompanied by larger scale horizontal waves which flow across the country like a river.

3—Where the air flowing across the mountain cescends it is compressed and heated but on rising again it cools and expands. If the air cools sufficiently for water vapor to condense, clouds form.

This indicates that mountain ranges are not merely local weather factors but have application to the entire range of weather research, according to project scientists.

The largest fresh water lake in the world is Lake Superior, with an area of 31,800 square miles.

Raising crickets lively business

According to A. T. Armstrong, founder of the Armstrong Cricket Farm at Glenville, Georgia, U.S.A., the cricket farming business is doing very well indeed. Crickets, shipped by the quart to all corners of the U.S.A., are used as bait by fishermen, who prefer to buy them in bulk rather than waste fishing time pursuing them in the fields.

Raising crickets appears to be a relatively painless enterprise. Each female deposits her eggs in sand, repeating the process until about 150 days of incubation, the tiny crickets emerge.

From that time, until they fare forth as fish lure eight weeks later, they live the life of aristocrats in the cricket world. They are fed chicken mash, bask in constant 85 degree warmth and live in spotlessly clean brooders. As only the best will do for the crickets, the brooders are made from aluminum and measure 8x2 ft. by 16 inches deep.

CLEAN YOUR WHEELS

Trucks will please wipe their wheels before driving into Charlottesville, Virginia. City council took this view after rains when trucks from outlying construction jobs painted the pavements with red Albermarle County mud. Council also told the city attorney to draft an ordinance to make the request enforceable.

:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

Weapon Case

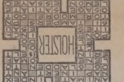
HORIZONTAL

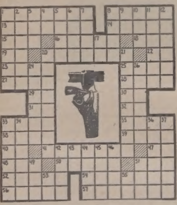
1 Depicted case for a weapon
8 British novelist
13 Enliven
14 Forefinger
15 Short sleep
16 Motionless
18 Insect
19 Decigram (ab.)
20 Make happy
22 Preposition
23 Unaspirated
25 Persian poet
27 Ireland
28 It is worn on a —— or saddle
29 Court (ab.)
30 Chemical suffix
31 Hebrew deity
32 Accomplish
33 Corn bread
35 Measure of length
38 Followers
39 Brother of Jacob (Bib.)
40 Chinese river
41 Meddles
47 Promissory note (ab.)
48 High peak
50 Irish poet
51 Speck
52 Indian
54 Cloy
56 Citrus fruit
57 Tried

VERTICAL

1 It lets the weapon's —— protrude
2 Wild ass
3 Rim
4 Samarium (symbol)
5 Caudal appendage
6 Volcano in Sicily
7 Marsh grass
8 Ceremony
9 Half an em
10 City in Oklahoma
11 Of the teeth
12 Take illegally
17 Highway (ab.)
20 Mildest
21 Unimportant persons
24 Kind of creed
26 Fruits
33 It usually holds a ——
34 Indolent
36 Hooded cloak
37 Looked for
42 So be it!
43 Month (ab.)
44 Posture
45 Ages
46 Rots flax by exposure
49 Male sheep
51 Measure of time
53 Depart
55 Medical suffix

Here's the Answer





Protecting child from accidents is responsibility of parents

"Almost daily, newspapers record child-accidents that should never have been," writes William Aspinall in the current issue of Health Magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada.

"Infants and children are left alone near kitchen stoves where boiling water and scalding tea can be pulled over them. Youngsters are seriously burned with fire-making materials invitingly to hand. Severe injury or death has resulted because of unsafe stairs, unscreened windows, or because undisciplined families left littered floors. Or a child was accidentally poisoned."

The Service of Otolaryngology at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto has recorded since 1921, the removal of almost 2,200 foreign bodies from the air and food passages of children. A collection of almost 1,000 of these objects is at the hospital, including a two-inch bolt, an earring, nail files, and small toy airplane.

During the first two years of life, the infant needs complete protection. If, during these years he gets burned, scalded, poisoned, or has his limbs mangled, protection has been deficient.

After the age of two, the child must gradually be taught to live with all the things which can possibly harm him until, by the time he starts school, he will be indoctrinated in safety measures enough to guard many common hazards. The significance of this period of training is pointed up by the fact that 50 percent of all child-accident deaths, according to Dr. Harry F. Dietrich, of Beverly Hills, California, occur before the age of five years.

"Responsibility of parents in the matter cannot be foisted onto the shoulders of others. And safety is so simple if properly taught. For the parent it means foresight; it means time taken to teach safety, by example and otherwise.

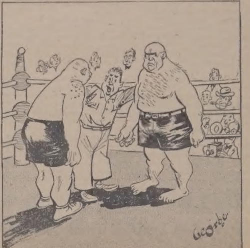
Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Of Canada's cities, which is at the highest elevation above sea-level?
2. In a year how much capital is invested by the manufacturing industry in maintenance plus new plant and equipment?
3. Through what provinces and states does the Alberta-Ontario oil pipeline pass?
4. Canada's largest city, Montreal, holds what rank among cities of North America?
5. Last year was labor income in Canada $1 billion, $6 billion, $10.5 billion? Was net farm income $1.1 billion, $7 billion, $12 billion?

(Answers in another column)

The daisy gets its name from two Anglo-Saxon words meaning "day's eye." This refers to the sun, which the flower resembles.

Ticklers —By George



"Now, I want a clean match. Remember—no hair pulling!"

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct word:

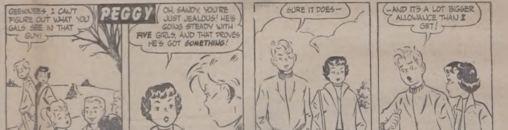
1—(New York) (Seattle) recently completed a 10-year test run of fluoridation of a city's water supply.
2—It was conducted to test the effects of fluorides on (tooth) (bone) decay.
3—Results indicate that addition of the chemical to the water is (detrimental) (not detrimental) to general health.
4—(Ford) (Rockefeller) Foundation recently made a money grant to the nation's hospitals and educational institutions.
5—It (was not) (was) the largest single appropriation in the history of philanthropy.
6—It amounted to (50) (500) million dollars.
7—The President has been advised to (lighten) (increase) his work load for the present.
8—Republicans are (optimistic) (pessimistic) about chances he will run in '56.
9—Chief Justice Earl Warren (has) (has not) been mentioned as a possible '56 GOP nominee.
10—Latest flareup in Middle East is between Israel and (Egypt) (Syria).

Check the correct word. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior; 90-100, very superior.

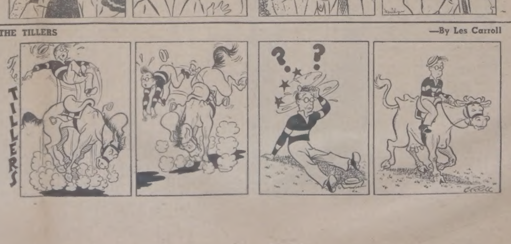
Decoded Intelligram

1—New York. 2—Tooth. 3—Not detrimental. 4—Ford 5—Wa
6—500 7—Lighten 8—Optimistic. 9—Has. 10—Syria.

PEGGY —By Chuck Thursday


PEGGY
GEEMINEES, I CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT YOU GALS SEE IN THAT GUY!
OH, SANDY, YOU'RE JUST JEALOUS! HE'S GOING STEADY WITH FIVE GIRLS, AND THAT PROVES HE'S GOT SOMETHING!
SURE IT DOES—
—AND IT'S A LOT BIGGER ALLOWANCE THAN I GET!

THE TILLERS —By Les Carroll



Grants totalling $73,000 made by Province to four hospitals

REGINA.—St. Joseph's Hospital at Estevan, owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph, will benefit from a construction grant of $48,000 approved by the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health, Hon. T. J. Bentley has announced. Other grants also are announced.

The Sisters of St. Joseph are at present engaged in the construction of a modern wing to house some 34 beds, as well as greatly improved out-patient and diagnostic facilities, which will contribute to the provision of better medical care for the residents of Estevan and the many neighboring communities served by this hospital.

The new construction will bring the capacity of St. Joseph's Hospital up to 70 beds.

Climax nurses' home

A grant of $3,750 has been approved for the construction of a new nurses home at Climax.

The need for a new nurses home in Climax has been felt for some time and the board of management of the Climax-Bracken Union Hospital have felt that the construction of comfortable, modern accommodation for their nursing staff should aid considerably in retaining the services of their highly competent staff and aid considerably in recruitment for vacancies.

Davidson hospital

A grant of $16,000 has been approved for the construction of a new hospital at Davidson.

The need for a new hospital at Davidson has been felt very keenly for some time, Mr. Bentley said. The hospital at Davidson was built originally in 1912 and is a two storey building of brick construction.

The new hospital accommodation will provide 16 new beds fully equipped up to the most modern standards.

Indian Head grant

A provincial government grant of $5,000 had been approved to assist the Indian Head Union Hospital Board in improving medical facilities in the town of Fort Qu'Appelle.

It is proposed to construct a new health centre which will house a modern doctor's office, examining rooms and a recovery ward. Space is also provided for public health nurses who are working in the area.

These grants are in accordance with the department's policy of assisting communities to obtain the best of modern medical care, Mr. Bentley stated.

Freshness first for egg shoppers

What do you look for in an egg?

If you look for freshness and quality, you're in the majority—at least the majority of persons polled recently by W. H. Wallace and A. L. Owens of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experimental Station.

They reported their findings in a station publication. About 40 percent, they found, look for "convenience" and "satisfaction".

Only 21 percent of the homemakers reported "shopping around" or purchasing eggs from a special source to get what they believed was higher quality.

The largest group of consumers, 38 percent, bought eggs in two-dozen lots, while 34 percent bought in one-dozen lots. The rest ranged from half-dozen to three dozen per-time purchasers.

Germans like ersatz coffee

The unpopular ersatz coffee of wartime is a big seller now in Germany.

Some people prefer its taste to the real thing, but its biggest appeal is the price, less than one-tenth that of real coffee. The latter, imported from South and Central America, costs 10 to 20 marks ($2.40 to $4.50) a pound, depending on the grade.

During the war the substitute coffee was made from roasted barley or oats, mixed with sugar beets or sweet turnips.

Barley is still the principal ingredient but manufacturers have improved the flavor. Ersatz also has been available in "instant" form. Many users believe it is healthier than coffee.

80 Years wed —no quarrels

The Benjamin F. Hartleys of Sagle, Idaho, who believe they are the longest-married couple in the United States, confess they never have had a quarrel in their 80 years together.

"We got all that out of the way before we married," said Mrs. Hartley.

The couple celebrated their anniversary with the comment they wouldn't trade a minute of those years, which began November 24, 1875, when Ben rode up to the home of his sweet heart, Drusilla, in Loudon County, Tenn., and took her as his bride.

Married at sixteen

They were 16 then, and they headed to Kansas to pioneer a farm and rear their family. They moved to another farm in western Kansas in the 1880's, but gave up farming in 1937 and came here to live at the home of their "baby" son, Joe, who is nearly 60.

"It has been a wonderful marriage," said Mrs. Hartley. "Grandpa and I have more than 100 descendants, but it's hard to believe it's been such a long time."

Her husband's health is failing and he is confined to his bed.

"We never had a real argument," she said. But she admitted "Grandpa" didn't approve of her wearing overalls when she went horseback riding "because it was such a job to ride side saddle with all those skirts."

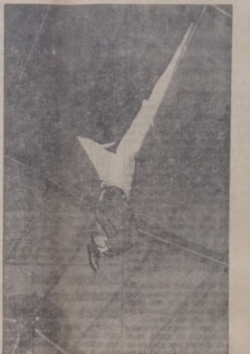
"When short skirts came in I was scandalized, but they are so practical I'm all for them now," she said. Those old skirts were a real problem on wash days. We didn't even have washboards. We made our own lye soap and used a board to pound the material on rocks."

Grandma Hartley marvels at the wonders science has produced since her marriage — "everything from the gramophone to television."

NAVIGATORS TAKE HEED

N.S. air force pilots have been ordered not to "traverse a circular area two nautical miles radius, the centre of which is located on 77 degrees 15 minutes 48 seconds west longitude and 39 degrees 47 minutes 47.5 seconds latitude." Translated: Don't fly over the President's farm at Gettysburg.

Coke comes from coal.



HANGS ON FOR LIFE—Maurice Wykle, 23, slipped through this hole in a big Ringling circus tent while he was installing pennants on the big top in Sarasota, Fla. He clung to the rope ribbing until fellow workers hauled him to safety. He escaped without injury.

Lumley and Sawchuk battling for NHL shutout supremacy

It is pretty well agreed that Harry Lumley and Terry Sawchuk are two of the greatest goalkeepers ever to play in the National Hockey League. Many will argue that they are the best. Right now these two outstanding netmen are engaged in a bitter battle for all-time shutout supremacy.

When Harry Lumley started the 1955-56 season with the Toronto Maple Leafs, he had registered a total of 62 shutouts during regular scheduled N.H.L. games. He earned this amazing total during 11 years in the League while playing with Detroit, Chicago and Toronto.

No other goalkeeper in the history of the National Hockey League had ever registered so many shutouts. The 29-year-old Lumley reigned for a time as "King of the Shutouts," but now he is having his title contested, and the one contesting is none other than his perennial rival, Terry Sawchuk.

In five seasons with the Detroit Red Wings, Sawchuk had racked up a total of 57 shutouts. He was traded to Boston during the off-season but still maintained the magic touch with his new team and in games played up to the morning of December 15, this season, he had turned in five shutouts. This boosted his all-time total to 62.

Lumley in the meantime had registered one shutout this season with the Maple Leafs, to bring his total to 63 and give him an edge of one over his younger rival. During playoff competition, Sawchuk has the jump. Terry has recorded nine shutdowns in the playoffs to Lumley's six.

Similar careers

The careers of Lumley and Sawchuk have run parallel in many ways. Both were brought into professional hockey by the Detroit Red Wings and both were stars right from the start. After six seasons with the Red Wings and shortly after they won the Stanley Cup in the Spring of 1950, Lumley was traded to the Chicago Black Hawks in a big deal involving many players. He was succeeded in the Detroit goal by the 21-year-old Sawchuk.

Sawchuk won the Calder Memorial Trophy as the National Hockey League's best rookie during his first season with the Red Wings. He boasted a record during his five years with Detroit that will be difficult for any goalie in future to duplicate. He won the Vezina Trophy as the circuit's top goalkeeper in three of those five years. He won it three times in four seasons and it was Harry Lumley who broke his stranglehold. Lumley copped the cup in 1953-54.

From the time he joined Detroit in 1950 until he departed in the summer of 1955 to Boston, Sawchuk was selected as All-Star goalkeeper on either the first or second teams every year. He was first team All-Star for three straight years, 1951, 1952 and 1953. The last two seasons he has been shunted back to the second team and the person doing the shunting was none other than Hollywood Harry Lumley.

On three Stanley Cup teams

Sawchuk was a member of three Stanley Cup championships during his five years with Detroit and five National Hockey League champions. This is some record for a young fellow who won't be 26 until December 28 to maintain.

Lumley spent his two roughest years since he entered the N.H.L. as a pink-cheeked youth of 17, with the Chicago Black Hawks in 1950-51 and '51-52. The Hawks finished in last place both seasons and Harry had his highest goals-against average these years than of any time during his entire N.H.L. career. Toronto traded four players to Chicago to get Lumley prior to the start of the 1952-53 season. Harry had 10 shutouts his first season with the Leafs which was high for the League. The next year he had 13, also top mark for the circuit, won the Vezina Trophy and was named to the first all-star team.

The National Hockey League is fortunate in having two goalkeepers of such ability in the league at the same time, and hockey fans everywhere will follow their keenly contested battle for shutout supremacy with great interest.

Wrong man

Coach Al Kawal was showing his Southern Illinois University football team movies of the previous week's game when he praised a block by end Marion Rushing that was vital to a touchdown play.

"Note how Rushing takes out two men with one block," said Kawal.

"Yeah," said the team captain, Wayne Williams, "one of them is me."

The startled coach reversed the projector and, sure enough, there was Rushing toppling his teammate.

Mercury, with a diameter of about 3,000 miles, is the smallest of the major planets.

JOINS RACING'S '400'—Athena, pounds over the finish line at Tropical Park, Miami, carrying jockey Willie Hartack to his 400th victory of the season. He is shown with trophy which symbolises his election to racing's "400". Only other member of the select society is track pilot Willie Shoemaker.

Increase in dairy cows in Canada

The increasing populations of India, New York and the world come in for a great deal of discussion.

Then one reads of the bee population, the insect population in general and their rates of increase. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has come up with some interesting Canadian population figures too.

The number of cows kept for milking in Canada has increased by 2.4 percent over last year. It is interesting to realize that just over three million cows produce all the milk, cream, ice cream, butter and other dairy products that over 15 million Canadians consume. Alberta and Quebec tie for first place in the rate of increase—nearly double the Canada-wide increase—that is, a 4 percent increase in milk cow population over 1955. Nova Scotia is the only province in Canada not showing a milk cow increase in 1955.

Alberta has the unique position of being the only province in Canada to show an increase in the number of dairy heifers over the last year. Alberta has a score of 5 percent higher dairy heifer population than last year. The average increase across Canada is a negative one, that is, a number of dairy heifers is 2.4 percent less in 1955 than it was in 1954.

The calf population showed an increase of 4.6 percent for the whole of Canada with all provinces showing an increase. Alberta was second place in the rate of increase with a standing of 5 percent, compared with the provincial leaders of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, showing a 6 percent increase over last year's calf population.

Not equipped for measuring tall blondes

A tall blonde walked into the size and weights division of the highway patrol at Oklahoma City recently and requested she be measured.

The clerks explained they couldn't oblige and the woman insisted, "I have to find out how much I weigh and how tall I am so I can get my driver's licence."

The clerks reiterated they weren't equipped for such measurement, but the piqued blonde kept insisting and pointing to the "size and weights division" sign on the door.

"Yes, but we only measure trucks," a clerk finally explained to chill the blonde.

Standard Bridge

by M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer, North.
East-West game.

N.
♠ 8 6
♡ K Q J 9 8
♢ 7 5 3
♣ A 9 8

W.
♠ A Q J 9
♡ 7 3
♢ K J 10 9
♣ 10 5 4

E.
♠ K 10 7 5
♡ A 10 5
♢ 6
♣ K Q 6 3 2

S.
♠ 4 3 2
♡ 8 4 2
♢ A Q 8 4 2
♣ J 7

This hand from the 1954 Anglo-American match has been quoted before, but will bear repetition as a classic example of the pre-emptive effect of a One-bid. In Room 1, after a pass by the U.S.A. North player, our East-West pair bid and made Four Spades for a score of 620.

At favourable vulnerability the possible advantages of opening on a hand like North's far outweigh the possible disadvantages; with a near-solid five-card major and an outside Ace the safety factor is greater than in the case of many hands with a higher point count.

Our North player duly bid One Heart in Room 2, and East did not feel strong enough for a vulnerable overcall. South bid One No-Trumps, and North bought the contract in Two Hearts, one down. Britain thus gained 570 on the deal, a telling blow at total points scoring.

Gives method combat tetanus

An explanation of the causes of tetanus, and the methods of guarding against the disease is given by Dr. R. J. Wilson, Associate Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Research Associate, Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, in an article written specially for the present issue of Health Magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada.

"Tetanus or lockjaw is a disease usually contacted through a penetrating wound contaminated by soil or street dust which contains the germ causing the disease," says Dr. Wilson.

There are two ways of combatting tetanus, the first being by the use of anti-toxin, a ready-made immunity which is given to persons not known to be immunized, at the time of injury. Disadvantage of this measure is that the effects last only about 10 days, victims must be inoculated at the time of each subsequent injury.

Further, many persons are sensitive to the serum, and skin-tests must be given before use of anti-toxin. It is also not always easy to detect which injury the serum should be given for, as it is not possible to give it for every little scratch, yet tetanus will sometimes result from a seemingly trivial wound.

Pole-type market covers three acres

Cattle arriving at the Baltimore Livestock Auction Market should not suffer unduly from the feeling of being fenced in. This recently completed market encloses three acres and is believed to be the largest pole-type building in the world.

The structure required 820 pressure-treated wooden poles and 137,000 sq. feet of embossed and corrugated aluminum sheet for the roof. Lightness of the metal, fire resistance and high heat reflectivity, which provides cool shelter at no extra cost, were the main reasons for using aluminum in this structure.

Pole frame barns sheathed and roofed with aluminum hold out the possibility of considerable savings to the farmer. It is reported that such a barn can be built for 85 cents per sq. ft. of usable space, compared to $3 to $4.50 for conventional barns.

Lindsay scoring important goals

Captain Ted Lindsay of the Detroit Red Wings has come through with the tying goal in the late stages of the game to earn a draw for Detroit on three occasions this year. Twice he has notched the important tally against Chicago and once against New York.

On November 16 his goal at 18:05 of the third period gave the Wings their third goal of the evening and averted defeat to the Rangers, as the game ended a 3-3 tie. Chicago were leading the Red Wings, 3-2, going into the final minutes on November 5 in a game in the Windy City when Lindsay scored at 18:15 of the final frame to make the final score read 3-3. He scored the equalizer against Chicago on October 20 to give the Wings a 2-2 draw with the Hawks. He did his sniping a little earlier in the third period this time. It was at 4:06.

SENIOR'S SOCIAL LIFE

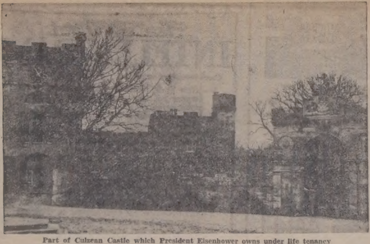
Older people need social contacts and mental stimulation. Too much sitting indoors, knitting or doing any other sedentary job is not good for those in normal health. In many communities clubs have been formed to give the senior citizens an opportunity to meet their contemporaries and to engage in handicraft, hobbies and other recreation. This has had excellent results and for the older people who have accumulated more years and experience than the younger folk around them, it provides more enjoyment in life.

DRIVE WITH CARE!

When Ike's lease expires in White House he has a castle in Scotland he can retire to

◆ ◆ ◆

Historic Culzean has president for life-long tenant



Part of Culzean Castle which President Eisenhower owns under life tenancy

By FRANKLIN JOHNSON
(Correspondent for CPC)

PRESTWICK, Scotland.—When plans are discussed in the U.S. for ways and means whereby President Eisenhower can take time off at various retreats for rest and relaxation, following recuperation from recent heart attack, his Scottish admirers dating back to World War II days hope that he will avail himself sometime soon of the historic castle he owns near here.

The president is the only foreign chief of state who has a permanent residence continually maintained for him in the British Isles, and so far as anyone knows he is the only chief of a foreign country who ever has been similarly endowed in British history.

It dates back to 1945, when as a tribute of the "esteem and gratitude" of the Scottish people, the main block of historic Culzean castle was deeded to him for his lifetime.

The 160-year-old Culzean is located on the Ayrshire coast, close to this trans-Atlantic airport which would give the president an easy point of entry and departure by air.

Lord Ailsa and Francis Lady Ailsa still live in one wing of the fortified residence, but strictly speaking they would be only neighbors and not hosts because Ike and Mamie Eisenhower own the chief part of the buildings and grounds in every sense of the word.

The Eisenhower part of the castle has separate access, and is fully furnished and permanently staffed for his use. It is maintained as though its owners might just arrive anytime.

A glance at the map will show pretty clearly where it is situated. Draw a line 30 miles southwest of Glasgow to Ayr and Prestwick on the Firth of Clyde and you can mark the spot. The stately old castle is on a hill commanding a beautiful view of the sea.

Lord Ailsa is the current representative of the Kennedy family which for generations has played a prominent role in the affairs of Scotland, and on occasions in the past let it be known that the fortifications of the castle were not intended for ornament.

As a military man, the former general undoubtedly finds of particular interest the ramparts and battery where eighteenth century cannon still stand poised with neat little piles of shot nearby.

The ancient tower which is the core of the castle has been a Kennedy stronghold for centuries. The castle has an armory full of interesting specimens of medieval weapons.

It has even been suggested that the secret service would be delighted with the facilities for protecting their No. 1 charge in the castle, once they got used to the occasional secret passageways and became acquainted with the inevitable ghosts which are said to populate all such venerable dwellings in the isles.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

This is the capitol of the Kennedy all over the world who trace their ancestry to John Kennedy of Dunure who obtained Cassillis and other lands in Ayrshire about 1350. It includes an American branch of the family which succeeded to the earldom when the first earl died unmarried. The Kennedy line became intermingled with royalty when Sir James Kennedy, John's descendant, married a daughter of King Robert III.

They were a warlike group and often took refuge in their tower when things got hot. A battle was fought near the site of their castle in the sixteenth century, and the son of the third earl was killed.

Financial burdens of maintaining a castle in modern Scotland are heavy, and the Kennedys gave part of the buildings and grounds to the National Trust for Scotland, which in turn deeded it in life tenancy to the Eisenhowers as Ike's tour of duty in World War II ended.

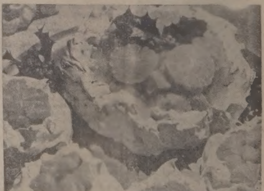
Eisenhower accepted it with pleasure and announced that he would hold reunions there with soldiers and others with whom he had been closely associated during the war.

Ike did stay there in 1946 and found it so enjoyable that in 1951 he took Mrs. Eisenhower and her mother to Culzean (pronounced Cul-lane) for a week's holiday.

That was before other preoccupations, including a tenancy for four years in another historic residence, the White house, intervened, and now his Scottish neighbors wonder when he is going to come back.

3175

:-: APPETIZING RECIPES :-:



Above: Meringue shells, filled with orange chunks and covered with a shiny glaze, look fancy, but are easy to make. For an attractive platter for a group, make one large and several individual shells. Left: Light and luscious individual Fruited Puddings and steaming cups of coffee make a happy ending to the meal.

ORANGE MERINGUES

1 large or 6 medium meringue shells, baked
4 or 5 oranges, peeled and cut into chunks (about 2 cups)
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
¼ cup sugar
fresh orange juice

Mix orange chunks with ½ cup sugar, cover and set aside for ½ hour. Mix cornstarch with ¼ cup sugar in saucepan.

Drain syrup from sweetened orange chunks; add enough orange juice to make 1 cup. Stir into cornstarch mixture.

Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until thick and clear. Remove from heat; add orange chunks. Cool 10 minutes.

Pour into baked meringue shells. Serve when glaze is set.

MERINGUE SHELLS

dash salt
½ teaspoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon vanilla
3 egg whites
1 cup sugar

Combine ingredients and beat until mixture forms peaks. Add sugar gradually; continue beating until very stiff. Spoon into 6 medium or 1 large mound on cooky sheet covered with plain ungreased paper. Bake at 300 degrees F. for 45 minutes. Remove from paper. Cool and fill with orange mixture.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

National Accounts: Canada's gross national product (seasonally adjusted) rose to $26.9 billion in this year's third quarter, making the fourth successive quarterly advance. The advances in output since a year ago have amounted to about $2.9 billion at annual rates. Prospects are that gross national product for 1955 will be about 9 percent above the 1954 figure of $24.0 billion.

Food: Creamery butter output rose 10 percent in November to bring the make for 11 months slightly above last year's. Stocks on December 1 were about 11,000,000 pounds larger than a year earlier . . . Meat stocks in cold storage on December 1 were 12 percent larger than last year . . . Output of wheat flour declined again in October . . . October catch of sea-fish was down in quantity and value from last year.

International Payments: Canada's transactions in goods and services with other countries resulted in a current account deficit of $89 million in the third quarter this year as against a surplus of $20 million last year. Deficit for the nine months was $406 million compared to $345 million last year.

Manufacturing: Canadian plants turned out 29,590 motor vehicles in November, making an 11-month output of 425,986 vehicles . . . Portland cement output and shipments rose again in October . . . Sawn lumber output advanced in September . . . Leather footwear production was up in September and the nine months.

Merchandising: Retail sales rose an estimated 10.3 percent in October to $1,120,580,000, bringing aggregate sales for the 10 months to $10,379,143,000, up 6.5 percent over the 1954 period. Sales were higher in all areas in October, and in all but Saskatchewan in the 10 months. Motor vehicle dealers had the biggest gain, both in the month and 10 months, with passenger car sales setting new records in both periods.

Transportation: Railway car loadings were down 0.6 percent in the last nine days of November, the first decline since mid-April. Over the 11 months ending November, loadings were up 10.7 percent.

College degree not retirement for 66-year-old

Retiring at 66? Not John A. ("Jack") Thirkildsen.

When co-workers gave him a farewell dinner, marking the end of his 22 years with the U.S. Navy inspection service at an Electric Co. in Schenectady, N.Y., they learned that "retirement" was just a figure of speech to Thirkildsen.

Next June, he will line up with members of the class of 1956 at Siena College and receive a BS degree in economics as the oldest graduate in the college's 17-year history. He's been going to college at night and during the summer since his wife died several years ago anl plans to enter the insurance and real estate business in California or Florida.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY —

HABIT

—By KATHRN BEMIS

AT FIVE-THIRTY p.m. as usual, George Madison left the First National Bank of Crosstown. He started up the busy street with that deliberate tread of his, then swung back to the corner. It might look suspicious to change his ways tonight.

"The same, sir?" asked old Tim, blind since the battle of the Marne in the First World War.

"Yes," said George, winching as his nickel banged the tin cup.

"A bit cool for April," offered Tim, handing up the Crosstown Evening News. "Get to know weather, don't we—being out in it every day like me an' you. Say—jus' how many years you been comin' from the First National to get my papers?"

George started, paled. Couldn't let on to the old fool that after tonight he wouldn't be around, couldn't explain that after tonight he'd be a free man, a man of means, no longer a slave. Only thing you could call a bank teller, wasn't it?

"It's about fifteen years," came from George's dry lips.

"No doubt the bank folks are pretty fond of you by this time," commented Tim. "They're mighty nice to me, too—from the president down."

"Yes, of course," chopped out George, swinging away.

Mrs. Murrey's gloomy boarding house irritated him more than ever tonight. The worn strip of Brussels on the front stairs, the odor of baked beans — always beans on Tuesdays. The bare neatness of his small bedroom with its golden oak furniture, his row of biographical and statistical books topping the rickety desk, his worn leather slippers beside the bed, the faded blue counterpane, all filled him with disgust. Genteel poverty! Smart men don't know poverty!

His reflection in the wavy mirror over his dresser startled him. He ran a broken-toothed comb through his mousy brown hair. Blue eyes stared accusingly back at him, glassy eyes set in a thin drawn face. His short-clipped moustache twitched. The comb clattered to the floor. "Nerves! Nerves!" he muttered. "Got to get on the beam! Can't make a botch of things!"

But after warm food and lively table conversation with the other boarders who believed in him, his confidence rose. He was able to let himself into the First National that evening, nearly as calmly as he'd done hundreds of former evenings. Only this time he would not be working overtime for his superiors. Just for himself.

Finally, he was stuffing big rolls of currency into a travelling bag. He hoped his luck would hold, that Henry, the night watchman, would doze in the back room as usual.

His luck did hold. It held so well it was uncanny. Even his aged automobile ran perfectly till close to daybreak, when he abandoned it and hopped a fast freight for the west. His chief objective now was to reach a certain man highly skilled in plastic surgery, a man who'd do anything for a price.

"Your own mother wouldn't recognize you," said the man, as George left the cabin hidden on a lonely country road.

George tried to smile, but his face still hurt and this reference to an adored mother he'd lost when a child was irrelevant.

George Madison now became James Farnum. His hair was bleached white, his upper lip was smooth-shaven, his once good-looking nose was unpleasantly aquiline. Even his voice was higher pitched. He not only looked different, he felt different. He was rich. He had close to one hundred thousand dollars.

In Alaska, he went into fur trading, became surprisingly prosperous. He remained a bachelor and avoided making close friends. Three years of this and he grew restless. He went to Chicago, then to New York and took in the best shows and night clubs. In a Fifth Avenue bar, he ran into Ed Ratchet, former clerk in the old First National of Crosstown. He talked with him at length and wasn't recognized.

So he decided to return to Crosstown and take a look around. After all it was his home. The very thought of the provincial little berg filled him with nostalgia.

He put up at the Crosstown Hotel with no questions asked. In the hotel lobby, on the streets and in the shops, he was treated like any stranger. "What a cinch!" he told himself, on a dozen occasions.

One day as he passed the bank, he saw old blind Tim sitting on his customary corner. Tim was selling a newspaper to a strange man. "Guess I'll drop a five spot in Tim's cup for luck," decided George. It gave him a warm feeling inside to be going toward old Tim again.

But as he paused before him, Tim leaped up and grabbed George's beautifully tailored sleeve. He cried, "George Madisonh! It's George Madison!"

"Let me go! I'm James Farnum!" exclaimed the terrified George, trying to pull away.

"What a break!" said the strange man, holding out handcuffs. "I've been looking for you a very long time! Thought you might blow back — they generally do!"

"Plain clothes, eh?" sneered George. "I'll prove you're wrong—I'll sue — I'll—"

"Can't fool me," piped up old Tim. "I get to know a man's footsteps after hearing 'em for fifteen years!

Leather strap brings results up to a point

Reading, writing and 'rithmetic taught with the aid of a leather strap actually does bear results in Scotland, a team of psychologists said recently.

But not for long. By the age of 11, the young Scots begin to rebel against their stern teachers and lose their early advantages.

The psychologists from London and Glasgow Universities, writing in an educational journal, compared the work of children in two similar English and Scottish towns.

They found that eight-year-old Scottish students were greatly advanced in formal subjects, and that discipline and corporal punishment brought these early results. In English schools, where corporal punishment was restricted to only severe disciplinary offences, young children were not so advanced.

But by 11, Scottish children showed "little or no superiority," and by 14 were well behind their English counterparts.

GETS GOALS IN PAIRS

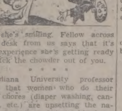
Ted Sloan, Toronto Maple Leafs' leading goal scorer, has a penchant for getting his goals in pairs. Ted has scored two goals in a game for the Leafs on four occasions this season.

Strictly Fresh

Johannesburg, South Africa, boasts a golf course with an unusual hazard, says its publicity agent. Baboons often run off with the balls. What's so unusual? Some baboon ran off with ours last time we played the local course.

* * * *

Wahington, D.C. dairy expert says that when a cow cocks her ears forward and her eyes brighten, she's smiling. Fellow across the desk from us says that it's his experience she's getting ready to kick the chowder out of you.



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Indiana University professor says that women who do their own chores (diaper washing, canning, etc.) are upsetting the nation's economy. Injures big business, she says. Couple of husbands up the street read this and took off for a week's trip the same night. Going hunting.

* * * *

There's one firm that has found that the automobile is a horse of a different collar. The Jim Dandy Collar Company, once the world's largest manufacturer of horse collars, has sold all its machinery at a liquidation sale.

HOT ROLLS double-quick!
with wonderful new fast-acting DRY YEAST!

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

Measure into large bowl, ½ cup lukewarm water, 1 tsp. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

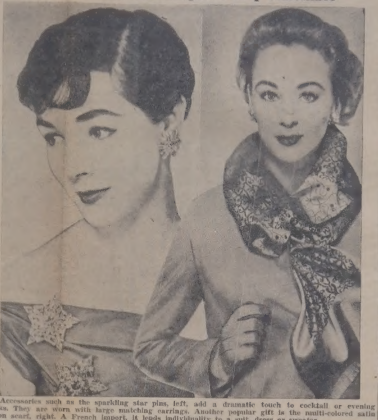
Scald 1 c. milk and stir in 5 tbs. granulated sugar, 2½ tsps. salt; cool to lukewarm. Add to yeast mixture and stir in ½ c. lukewarm water. Beat in 3 c. once-sifted bread flour; beat well. Beat in 4 tbs. melted shortening. Work in 3 c. more once-sifted bread flour. Knead until smooth and elastic; place in greased bowl and brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough in bowl, grease top and let rise again until nearly doubled. Punch down dough and roll out to ½" thickness. Cut into rounds with 3" cutter; brush with melted butter or shortening. Crease rounds deeply with dull side of knife, a little to one side of centre; fold larger half over smaller half and press along fold. Place, touching each other, on greased pans. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 400°, about 15 minutes.

● No more spoiled cakes of old-style yeast! This new Fleischmann's DRY Yeast keeps fresh in your pantry! And it's *fast-acting*. One envelope equals one cake of fresh yeast in any recipe.

Get a month's supply!

FLEISCHMANN'S
ACTIVE DRY
YEAST
EASY TO USE!
FAST DISSOLVING!
FAST RISING!

Gay accessories brighten any ensemble



Accessories such as the sparkling star pins, left, add a dramatic touch to cocktail or evening frocks. They are worn with large matching earrings. Another popular gift is the multi-colored satin ribbon scarf, right. A French import, it lends individuality to a suit, dress or sweater.

Indian wheel proves valuable in fish tagging

The old Indian fish wheel idea has been adopted by the federal fisheries department for tagging salmon.

Such a wheel was installed on the Fraser river at Hope, B.C., this fall, and was pronounced an immediate success by R. McLaren, biologist, and K. Lucas, engineer, who got the idea during a survey trip to the Yukon.

Basically, the fish wheel consists of two basket-type nets made from seine mesh stretched on steel pipe frames. The frames are attached to a steel shaft at opposite angles and motivation is aided by two paddles, also set in steel frames, at a 90 degree angle. Paddle and baskets thus form a four-spoked wheel which revolves on bearings at each end of the shaft.

The entire rig is mounted on four pontoons, each 22 feet long. Each basket net is 10 feet deep and forms a "J" at the extremity.

As the wheel revolves by force of the river current, fish are trapped in the live box for long periods without harm. After tagging, the fish are returned to the river above the wheel.

Fisheries men say the wheel, used by northern Indians many years ago to catch fish, permits a more constant fishing effort of greater scientific value than the former method of hand dip netting. It requires fewer operators and does minimum damage to the fish.

Helpful Hints

Use odd pieces of linoleum to line the sides and bottom of kitchen cabinet drawers used for knives and similar cutlery. It will save the cutting edges and also make cleaning the drawer easy.

* * * *

A fabric that has areas stained with mildew cannot be dyed evenly.

* * * *

Before you paint windows, coat the glass with a paste made of soap and water. After you've finished painting, wipe away the paste and any paint that got on the glass will come off with the paste.

* * * *

Attack household odors at their source. For example, avoid stale cigarette aroma in your home by emptying ash trays often. To keep garbage cans smelling clean, wash them often in sudsy water, rinse and dry thoroughly—dry in sun if possible.

* * * *

This dessert quickie is ever so easy to do. Just bring home from your favorite bake shop, a luscious angel food cake. Cover top and sides with chilled thick soured cream, sifting brown sugar generously over the top. Chill in refrigerator until ready to serve.

Asbestos may be woven into cloth. Being a mineral, it does not burn easily. 3175

The Olympic games

(By Lorne Daverne, President, Saskatchewan Branch A.A.U. of C.)

1956 is Olympic year across the world—the year when the Olympic games will again be held. The last games were in 1952 and they are held every four years. They are an institution now and all the world watches them. There is always a tendency to mix international prestige with the results of the games. Too many people feel that their country must win.

This is very far in misplaced emphasis from the original Olympic games celebrated in Greece more than 2,000 years ago. Then they were for Greeks only and honors were heaped on the head of the individual in the actual form of a wreath of laurel. Any of the glory reflected on his city was only incidental.

With the decay of Greek culture the Olympic games deteriorated and finally ended.

In modern times they have been revived. A Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, thought that international harmony might be achieved by bringing athletes of all countries of the word together to compete, to live and eat, and play together for two weeks. His idea was taken up by interested men and the first Olympic Games of the modern era were held in Greece in 1896. One event, the marathon race, was run over the same route that Phidippides, the Athenian hero who brought the great news of the battle of Marathon to Athens, had originally followed 2,000 years before. The earth-shattering news as far as the people of Greece were concerned, was that the modern revival of this athletic feat was won by a Greek!

Since then the Olympic Games have expanded, gone on from one success to another. More and more countries have entered, record after record has been broken. New events have been added, old ones have been dropped, exhibitions of national sports have been given.

The 1956 Olympics will be held in Melbourne, Australia. The so-called "Winter Olympics", those events which must be held in colder climates, such as hockey, skating, tobogganing, and skiing will be held in the city of Cortina d'Ampezzo, while the equestrian (horseback riding) events will be held in Stockholm. But the Olympics themselves will be in Melbourne during the last of November, 1956.

Great preparations have been made by the Australian Government, the State government, and the city. They are sparing no expense to see that their Olympic guests will be suitably housed, fed and entertained.

Horse collar thing of past

A war which started over half a century ago with the beginning of the automotive age, is drawing to a close, comments The Financial Post. The last few strongpoints of the horse, or at least the working horse, are now surrendering.

A few weeks ago, what was described as the world's largest marker of stuffed horse collars, went out of business in Illinois. In an Ontario cross-roads hamlet recently, the only practicing blacksmith for 35 miles in any direction, finally retired at 85.

It is doubtful whether one youth in a thousand today, would be able to identify the long, square, tapering horse shoe nail or the pungent smell when a red hot shoe was tried out for size on a horse's hoof.

DRIVE WITH CARE!

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

APOCRYPHAL BOOKS BRIDGE GAP IN BIBLE HISTORY

The period between the Old and New Testaments is one to which comparatively little attention is paid by Bible readers, but it was of great importance in the development of Judaism and in the preparation for Christianity.

Over 400 years elapsed between the last writing of the Old Testament and the first writing in the New. The period was not without religious writing, as readers of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament well know, but the 14 books, varying in value, were not a part of the Hebrew Canon, which closed with the Book of Malachi.

This period of over 400 years saw the rise and fall of the Persian empire, its overthrow in the world conquest of Alexander the Great and the ascendancy of Greece, and the domination of the world by Rome, completed shortly before the Christian era, which was to continue throughout four centuries of Christian development.

That faith and hope and goodness, and devout expectation of the coming of the Messiah, could persist through all the persecutions and cruelties, the murderous rivalries and struggles for power, and the repeated and determined efforts to pervert the purity of religion, ought to give us faith that out of darkness found in our time a new era of truth and love and righteousness will dawn for mankind.

FIVE "HAT TRICKS"

There were five "Hat Tricks" recorded in the National Hockey League at the one-third mark of the 1955-56 season. Two of the five players scoring three goals in a game were members of the New York Rangers. The Ranger duo were Ron Murphy and Wally Hergesheimer. Leo LaBine of the Boston Bruins and Nick Mickoski of the Chicago Black Hawks both notched three goals in a game this season while Canadiens' Jean Beliveau scored four in a game.

Truth serums scored by psychiatrist

"Truth serums" may make innocent persons confess to crimes they never committed," a Colorado psychiatrist said in an article in Northwestern University's Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.

Dr. John M. Macdonald, assistant medical director of the Colorado psychopathic hospital and veteran consulting psychiatrist to the district courts of that state, sharply criticized use of sodium amytal and other drugs by police investigators.

"Persons under the influence of drugs are very suggestible," Dr. Macdonald wrote. "False or misleading answers may be given, especially when questions are improperly phrased."

Such confessions often result in a miscarriage of justice, Dr. Macdonald charged, or "they may interrupt the criminal investigation at a crucial time and enable the real criminal to escape detection."

Dr. Macdonald said many guilty suspects are able to lie while under influence of drugs.

Experience shows, he said, that criminals who confess under narcosis probably also would have confessed as a result of skillful questioning without the use of drugs.

Canadian legacy to English 'Paddy'

A 32-year-old theatre doorman gave up his job at Brighton, England, recently, with a smile—to collect a fortune in Canada. Solicitors had told him he had inherited a $260,000 fruit and canning business from an uncle in Toronto he met only once.

Soon "Paddy"—Charles Michael McMaster, from Ballykelly, County Londonderry — flies to Toronto where his uncle, also Charles Michael McMaster, died two months ago.

"My uncle went to Canada from Ireland 20 years ago with only a few pounds in his pocket," Paddy said. He became one of the biggest canning men in the country. I only met him once when I was a lad." McMaster plans to return to England where he will buy a house for himself and wife Linda.

DOGGY COLORS

Will dogs in decorator colors be next? Litter recently born to a bird dog in Chicago featured six pups in conventional black, white and brown. Seventh little pointer is bright chartreuse.

Now Many Wear
FALSE TEETH
With More Comfort

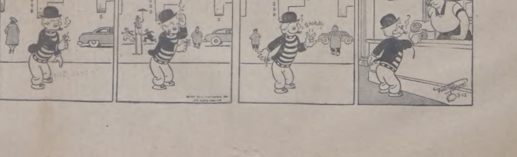
FASTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

BACKACHE
May be Warning

Backache may be a signal your kidneys are failing to filter excess acids and poisonous wastes from the system. Dodd's Kidney Pills help relieve this condition, often the cause of backache, headache, rheumatic pains or disturbed rest. Dodd's contain essential oils and medicinal ingredients which act directly on the kidneys and help them regain normal action. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills to-day. 138

Dodd's Kidney Pills

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE



Safety Sam Says...

Better charge a buffalo...

than drive too fast on ice or snow!

It's as simple as this. In Winter, snow usually falls. Snow usually gets hard and slippery. If you drive too fast over something that's hard and slippery, you're apt to skid and bust something . . . yourself, usually. Then for goodness sakes why not drive slow? And use tire chains?

Published in the interests of Public Safety . . . by

Alberta Brewers' Agents Limited

—REPRESENTING—

BIG HORN BREWING CO LTD —CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO LTD
SICKS' EDMONTON BREWERY LTD SICKS' LETHBRIDGE BREWERY LTD
THE CARLING BREWERIES (ALBERTA) LIMITED
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You do not have to send else where, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister
Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School	10.00 a.m
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m
Craigmyle	11:30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays	
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m
Michichi	2.15 p.m

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.
Rev. D. C. Heide, Minister

Sunday School ..	10:30 a.m.
Church Service	11:30 a.m,

Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.

We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, January 31, 1956

Oats—	
1 c.w.	.52⅝
2 c.w.	.52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49⅝
3 c.w.	.49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	.49⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Ergoty	.68
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.28
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21⅛
No. 2 Northern	1.18⅛
No. 3 Northern	1.15⅛
No. 4 Northern	1.07⅛
No. 5 Wheat	.93⅛
No. 6 Wheat	.87⅛
Feed Wheat	.81⅛

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c prepaid If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1956

CAN'T TURN THE CLOCK BACK

Life may not be as gracious living now as it was in the "good old days," but it is more comfortable. Tihs thought arises from the fact that we have failed in all our reading through the past week to find one nostalgic reference on the advent of another new year to days of yore. Such references were once quite frequent when writers, befuddled by a complex society, yearned for the simpler joys of their youth. Life may not be as relaxed in this generation, but it has made us into a great nation. It may be too bustling and competitive, but it has given us—and will continue to give us - more leisure time.

We have been charged by Europeans that, in the striving for better living standards, we have lost the art of living. They believe American thinking is all hinged in terms of bigger and faster cars, wider television and movie screens, more and more electric buttons to push. There may be a modicum of truth in the charge but the clock cannot be turned back. It's very doubtful whether we would now enjoy the old way of living—we're too accustomed to the new; and there is the question of whether those old days were so happy after all? The days we asked to look back upon meant graceful living for a handful of people, but they meant long daily working hours throughout a six-day week for the vast majority. Those were the days when women stood at the wash tub to to do the week's laundry, beat their carpets by hand and cleaned their floors on their knees with a brush. Sunday was probably more a day of rest than it is now After all, it needed to be after that sort of week!

As a matter of fact, it would be economically impossible to return to the life of other years. Any attempt to discard the comforts of modern living would bring on a major depression. Throw out the washing machines the radios and the refrigerators, scrap the automobiles, the oil furnaces, and the electric gadgets of the kitchen; get rid of everything that can be said to streamline our modern lives and, before our national economy could readjust itself, we not only would not be enjoying graceful living but we'd be out of work and trying to scrape food for our families from what we could grow in the garden. We must be practical and seek the good which lies hidden in life as it is lived today in Canada. We must carry on with our atoms and automation and as we become more creature-comfortable and accumulate more leisure time, learn to live in a different, and a better way.

—Medicine Hat News

Cards of Thanks

I wish to thank my many kind friends for the lovely flowers, plants, and gifts; also kind letters and cards sent to me while a patient in the University Hospital in Edmonton,

Mrs. Stuart Sloan.

We wish to thank our friends of Delia and district, for the kind wishes, cards and lovely gifts we received on our 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Thompson
Delia, Alta.

Clerk: "These are exceptionally strong shirts, sir They simply laugh at the laundry."

Customer: "Yes, I know that kind. I had some come back with their sides split!"

Local and District

Bert Lewis, who is employed in Calgary visited at the home of his parents over the week end.

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Miss Carolyn Schoeppe, nurse-in-training at the Calgary General Hospital, was a week end visitor at the home of her parents, Mr and Mrs Bert Schoeppe.

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Miss Lorraine Eberle, who is employed in Calgary, was a week end visitor at the farm home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eberle.

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Keith Peters of the R C.A F. is home on furlough, visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs A Peters, in Delia.

• • •

Adam and George Beaton returned home on Sunday night's train from Calgary, where they attended the Golden Wedding reception in honor of their old friends, Mr and Mr. James Young.

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Mrs Sandy Beaton and Perry leave this week for Long Beach. California, U.S A., where they are visiting their relatives.

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The weather has been very cold during the past week, with below zero temperatures and some snow. At this writing (Wednesday) it has become somewhat milder, with the mercury 20 above.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday Saturday and Sunday, February 2, 3, 4 and 5 All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2

3:30	p.m.	Music I Like.
4:00	"	Melodic Moods.
4:30	"	Road Report, Alberta Memos
5:00	"	Children's Corner.
5:30	"	This Was The Place.
6:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
6:15	"	Byline.
6:20	"	Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
6:30	"	The Lennicks
6:55	"	On CBC Tonight.
7:00	"	Rawhide
7:15	"	Roving Reporter.
7:30	"	Jake and the Kid.
8:00	"	CBC News, Roundup, Talk
8.30	"	The Goons.
9:00	"	Citizens' Forum.
9:30	"	Prairie Playhouse.
10:00	"	Vancouver Concert.
10:30	"	Eventide.
11:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
11:15	"	Fred Hill.
11:30	"	Conversation.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3

3:30	p.m.	Music I Like.
4:00	"	Melodic Moods.
4:30	"	Road Report, Alberta Memos.
5:00	"	Children's Corner.
5:30	"	Cowboy songs.
5:45	"	Poet's Corner.
6:00	"	CBC News. Weather.
6:15	"	Byline.
6:20	"	Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
6:30	"	Folk Songs.
6:55	"	On CBC Tonight.
7:00	"	Rawhide.
7:15	"	Roving Reporter.
7:30	"	The Nation's Business
7:45	"	John Fisher.
8:00	"	CBC News, Roundup. Talk
8.30	"	Toronto Pop Concert.
9:30	"	Vancouver Theatre.
10:00	"	Songs of My People.
10:30	"	Sports Review.
11:00	"	CBC News. Weather.
11:15	"	Northern Messenger.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4

4:00	p.m.	CBC News, Weather.
4:15	"	Speaker's Choice.
4:30	"	Music Diary
5:00	"	Buff Estes Sextet.
5:15	"	Roving Reporter.
5:30	"	Serenade for Strings.
6:00	"	Sons of the Saddle.
6:30	"	This Week.
6:45	"	Sports College.
7:00	"	CBC News.
7:05	"	Hockey.
8:30	"	Organ Music.
9:00	"	Hotel Downbeat.
9:30	"	Winnipeg Pops Concert.
10:30	"	Prairie Schooner.
11:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
11:15	"	Night Spot.
11:30	"	Now I Ask You

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5

4:00	"	CBC News
4:05	"	Ask the Weatherman.
4:13	"	Weather
4:15	"	U.N. on the Record.
4:30	"	In Reply.
4:45	"	Four Gentlemen.
5:00	"	Vancouver Symphony.
6:00	"	Sunday Chorale.
6:30	"	Vanity Fair.
7:00	"	French Festivals.
8:00	"	CBC News.
8:10	"	Weekend Review.
8:20	"	Our Special Speaker.
8:30	"	Little Symphonies.
9:00	"	CBC Stage.
10:00	"	Tapestry in Music
10:30	"	Vesper Hour.
11:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
11:15	"	Talk.
11:30	"	Esther Glazer.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

The Changing Grade Picture

During the past 15 years, to some degree on account of weather conditions, but also resulting from the adoption of the combine method of harvesting, there has been a noticeable change in the respective quantities of three top grades of wheat inspected in western Canada.

For 15 years prior to 1941, No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat accounted on an average for between 8½ and 4 per cent of the total western Canadian crop, and in certain years reached almost 10 per cent. At the same time the quantity of No. 1 Northern wheat inspected was close to ⅛ and that of No 2 Northern wheat almost ⅓ of the western crop

The change, first apparent about 1941, and becoming more noticeable over the years that followed, has witnessed the almost complete disappearance of the grade No 1 Manitoba hard. At the same time, there has been a decrease during this period of approximately 46 per cent in the average quantity of No. 1 Northern inspected and an increase of over 50 per cent in No. 2 Northern which has now become the predominant grade.

This shift in the grade picture, is not without significance, for reason that No 3 Northern is now displacing No. 1 abroad as the standard of Canadian quality. Thus while Canada's wheat still maintains an appreciable lead in the matter of quality, the average, relatively speaking is less than what it was in the period between the two world wars. More than ever, therefore, will it be necessary, not only to maintain the quality of Canadian wheat but also, where possible, to improve it.

The Distinctive Touch

Is there a special place in your home for house plants or are they scattered all over the house on every available ledge? Eileen M Crowther, Alberta's Extension Home Designer, suggests gathering all your plants and grouping together the ones that do best in each of the various exposures. There are a great many plants that do well without direct exposure so there is no necessity to clutter up all the window sills

Miss Crowther advises that your plants should be incorporated into your interior decoration just as a chair, table or a lamp are. A planting box built for the top of your book cases or if you have open shelves above your books use groupings of plants here. An ivy or trailing plant with a cactus and grassy type of plant make a good contrast. A pair of candlestick holders combined with a vine is an attractive arrangement.

A few plants, pleasantly grouped, are much more effective than a great many plants helter skelter about the house.

New Barley Varieties

Two varieties of barley which have been recommended for several areas of Alberta by the Varietal Zonation Committee are Wolfe and Gateway. Both have some excellent features and can be expected to give a satisfactory performance in the areas specified by the Committee. For those who are contemplating growing them; however, it is well to know that the malting companies have stated that neither will be accepted for malting purposes.

Sales Under I.W.A.

On January 20 Canada has sold 48 2 million bushels of grain under the International Wheat Agreement. This was 31.5 per cent of its total allocation. The United States has sold 46 2 million bushels for 28.55 per cent of its allocation. Australia has sold 26 2 million bushels for 58 8 per cent.

The total market guaranteed by the importing signatories is 394 9 million bushels, of which 30 67 per cent has been filled.

Village of Delia

Auditor's Financial Statement

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1955

RECEIPTS

Balances December 31st, 1954—	In Bank	Cash on Hand	
General Account	$ 8,310 12	$ 44 16	
Savings Account	656 29		
Totals	$ 8,966 41	$ 44 16	$ 9,010 57
Receipts on Account of Taxation ..			15,842 49
Interest, Exchange, Premiums, Etc.—			
Bond Coupons			251 06
Recreation and Community Services—			
Recreation Services ..			82 50
Contributions, Grants and Subsidies			
Municipal Assistance Act		2,321 27	
Jubilee Grant		225 48	2,546 75
Miscellaneous—			
Overpaid Taxes		13 89	
Sale of Lots		200 00	
Bank Loan		2,000 00	2,213 89
Outstanding Cheques Dec. 31st, 1955			7,225 28
		TOTAL—	37,172 54

PAYMENTS

Outstanding Cheques, Dec. 31st 1954		$ 48 62
General Government—		
Salaries—Secretary-Treas.	$ 898 89	
Assessor	31 50	
Auditor	35 00	
Legal and Tax Recovery Expenses	2 65	
Rent	10 00	
Printing and Stationery	123 47	
L.T O.	25 00	
Elections	160 98	
Postage, Telegrams, Telephone	121 26	
Insurance	82 76	
Office Expenses	530 85	
Association Fee	7 23	
Bond Premium	6 50	
Town and Rural Planning Act	1 80	
Unemployment Insurance Stamps	65 74	2,103 63
Protection to Person and Property—		
Street Lighting		480 00
Public Works—		
Streets	104 78	
Wells	70 00	
Sidewalks	11 76	186 54
Sanitation and Waste Removal		113 08
Health—		
Health Unit	219 00	
Municipal Hospital Requisition	1 360 00	1,579 00
Social Welfare—		
Aid to the Aged and Infirm	25 78	
Grants	20 50	
Mothers' Allowance	16 00	62 28
Education—		
Public School Requisition		10,523 75
Recreation and Community Services—		
Rinks	510 71	
Cemetery	50 00	
Xmas Tree, Lights and Entertainment	45 60	606 31
Debit Charges—Exchange	1 30	
Interest on Loan	32 80	34 10
Public Utilities—		
Electric Light	59 66	
Waterworks	11,497 92	11,557 58
Miscellaneous—		
Refund Overpaid Taxes	13 87	
Purchase of Lot	1 00	
Distribution—Jubilee Grant	225 48	240 35
Balances December 31st, 1955—		
General Account	8,729 95	
Savings Account	907 35	9 637 30
	TOTAL—	37,172 54

ASSETS

Net Balance December 31st, 1955—		
General Account	1,504 67	
Savings Account	907 35	2,412 02
Investments—Victory Bonds		8,000 00
Taxes Receivable (Not Including Property Acquired for Taxes) ..		2,545 59
Taxes Receivable on Property Acquired for Taxes		5,159 77
Inventories—Public Works	324 00	
Fire Department	150 00	474 00
	TOTAL—	18,591 38

LIABILITIES

Total Revenue Fund Liabilities	Nil

ASSESSMENTS UPON WHICH TAXES ARE LEVIED, MILL RATE AND REQUISITION STATEMENT

	Municipal Purposes	School Purposes	Hospital Purposes
Land Assessment	35,000	—	—
Buildings and Improvements	338,458	—	—
Business Tax	125 720	—	—
Electric Light and Power Assessments	15,500	—	—
TOTAL NET ASSESSMENTS	514 678	—	—
MILL RATE	8	24	2
1955 Requisitions		10,523 75	1,360 00
Requisitions Paid in 1955		10,523 75	1,360 00

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the accounts of the Village of Delia, Alberta, for the year ending December 31st, 1955, and certify that in my opinion the foregoing Financial Statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Municipality, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records, subject to any qualifications mentioned in the Auditor's Special Report herewith.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, this 24th day of January, 1956.

(Signed), J. H. BRUNNER, AUDITOR,
Address: Delia, Alberta.

U.S. Barter Program

Since 1950 the United States has bartered nearly $400 million worth of farm products for strategic foreign materials. Last year barter deals amounted to nearly $282 million. Wheat has consistently been the leading barter commodity accounting to 52 per cent of all such exports on a value bases since the program began. In 1955 wheat accounted for 78 per cent of all barter exports and 17 per cent of total U S. wheat exports on a quantity bases. Last year 46 3 million bushels of wheat were exported under a barter arrangement and further deals were made but shipments not actually completed.